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WHAT OF THE FISH?

THE TEXT OF SALISBURY'S REPLY.

He Denies Mr. Evarts' Positions Seriatim, and Makes Suggestions of His Own—The Paying of the Award—Gathering of the Politicians—Argument on the Polygamous Cases.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The state department publishes the reply of Lord Salisbury to Minister Welch regarding the dispatch from Secretary Evarts of September 28, containing this government's complaints garding injuries to American fishermen in Fortune bay last January. Lord Salisbury writes: "This dispatch is in reply to my letter of the 3d of August in which I forwarded a copy of the report furnished by Captain Sullivan of her majesty's ship (Sirius.) On the occurrence in question Mr. Evarts now remarks that the United States government has not been put in possession of the depositions which form the basis of that reports and are unable therefore to say whether their consideration of the view which the government of the United States takes of these transactions upon the sworn statement of their own citizens would be at all modified. Her majesty's government has not had the opportunity of considering the statement in question, but the depositions which accompanied Captain Sullivan's report, and which I now have the honor to forward, appeared to them, in the absence of other testimony, to be conclusive as regards the facts of the case. Apart, however, from the facts, in respect to which there appears to be a material divergence between the evidence collected by the United States government and that collected by the colonial authorities, Mr. Evarts takes exception to my letter of the 23d, on the ground of my statement that the United States fishermen concerned have been guilty of breaches of the law, and from this he infers an opinion on my part that it is competent for a British authority to pass laws in supercession of the treaty binding American fishermen within the three-mile limit. In pointing out that the American fishermen had broken the law within the territorial limits of her majesty's dominions, I had no intention of inferentially laying down any principles of international law, and no advantage would, I think, be gained by doing so to a greater extent than the facts in question absolutely require. I hardly believe, however, that Mr. Evarts would, in discussion, adhere to the broad doctrine which some portions of his language would appear to convey—that no British authority has any right to pass any kind of law binding Americans who are fishing in British waters, for if that contention be just the same disability applies a fertiori to any other power, and the waters must be delivered over to anarchy. On the other hand her majesty's government will readily admit, what is indeed self-evident, that the British sovereignty, as regards these matters, is limited in its scope by the engagements of the treaty of Washington, which could be modified or affected by any municipal legislation. I cannot anticipate that, with regard to these principles, any difference will be found to exist between the views of the two governments. If, however, it be admitted that the Newfoundland legislators have the right of binding Americans, who fish within their waters, by laws which do not contravene the existing treaties, it must further be conceded that the duty of determining the existence of any such contravention must be undertaken by the governments, and cannot be remitted to the discretion of each individual fisherman, for such a discretion, if exercised on one side, can hardly be refused on the other. If any American fisherman may violently break a law which he believes to be contrary to the treaty, a Newfoundland fisherman may violently maintain it if he believes it to be in accordance with the treaty. As the points in issue are frequently subtle and require considerable legal knowledge, nothing but confusion and disorder could result from such a mode of deciding the interpretation of a treaty. Her majesty's government prefers the view that the law enacted by the legislature of the country, whatever it may be, ought to be obeyed by the natives and foreigners alike who are sojourning within the territorial limits of its jurisdiction, but that if a law has been inadvertently passed which is in any degree or respect at variance with the rights conferred on a foreign power by a treaty, the correction of the mistake, as committed at the earliest period after its existence, shall have been ascertained and recognized, is a matter of international obligation. It is not explicitly stated in Mr. Evarts' dispatch that he considers any recent acts of the colonial legislature to be inconsistent with the rights acquired by the United States under the treaty of Washington, but if that be the case, her majesty's government will, in a friendly spirit, consider any representations he may think it right to make upon the subject, with a hope of coming to a satisfactory understanding."

PAYING THE AWARD.

The United States government has, through a banking house of this city, completed the purchase of sterling exchange to the amount of about 1,100,000 pounds to meet $5,500,000 required by the Halifax award to be paid the British government at London on the 23d inst., and the agents of the United States treasury department will make the transfer at London on that date.

THE POLITICIANS

A letter received here to-day from Senator Thurman says he has entirely recovered his health, and expects to be here on the 19th. Senator Blaine will be here next week. Speaker Randall will arrive to-night, and a large number of members of both houses will be in Washington within a few days.

Allen Mitchell has been appointed internal revenue gauger for the fourth district of Texas; Jacob B. Arnold for the second Georgia district, and Henry B. Hendricks for the district of South Carolina.

Medical Inspectors Thomas J. Turner and A. L. Gibson have been ordered to Richmond to represent the medical corps of the navy at the meeting of the American public health association on the 19th instant.

POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGES IN COURT.

The first of a series of cases involving the right of Mormons to contract polygamic marriages came up for argument to-day in the United States supreme court in the shape of an appeal from the supreme court of Utah. The case is of general interest because it presents to this court for the first time a question of constitutional right of congress to prohibit polygamy when it assumes the guise of religious duty and is held as an article of faith. Counsel for the prisoner contend that congress is restrained from such prohibition by the first amendment to the constitution of the United States, which provides for religious freedom. Counsel for the United States argue that this rigid interpretation of the constitution would prevent congress from punishing any crime in territories, which might justify itself by an appeal to religious conviction, and so lead to remediless disorder. The decision is awaited with interest.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

Arresting People Who Dared to Vote Against the Administration — A Greenback Straw in Delaware.

CHARLESTON, November 14.—The managers of the late election at Kingstree, Williamsburg county, were arrested to-day for interfering with United States supervisors. Other arrests are expected.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 14.—There is talk of A. G. Jackson, greenbacker, contesting the election of Martin, democrat, for congress, on the ground that the latter is ineligible by reason of having been a practical sympathizer with the south during the war and has never been pardoned. Martin's majority was over five thousand, and Jackson was his only opponent. Martin's friends say that his pardon by President Johnson is on file in the state department at Washington.

BOSTON, November 14.—At a meeting of the ward and city committee of the workingmen's party last night, five members of the committee on nominations, who attempted to run it in the interest of the Prince wing of the democratic party were expelled from the committee.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 14.—The coming senatorial contest receives much attention. Balloting will begin on the 21st inst. Among the candidates are Governor Houston, J. L. Hugh, Taul Bradford, L. H. Walker, F. W. Sykes and Peter Hamilton.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BOSTON, November 15.—At the meeting of the ward and city committees of the Abbott democrats or "regulars" yesterday evening, F. O. Prince was nominated for mayor.

LITTLE ROCK, November 14.—From the official returns so far received there is no longer any doubt of the election of four democratic congressmen from this state, namely: 1st district, P. Dunn; 2d district, W. F. Simmons; 3d district, Jordan Cravens; 4th district, Thos. M. Gunter.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Refugees are returning daily, but the medical fraternity have not yet declared the city safe.

It is now stated that the citizens' association will not contest the late election, but will prove the frauds and prosecute those who committed them. Contests will be entered in the civil courts to-morrow by several of the defeated candidates nominated by the citizens' association.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—John J. Kelley, alderman from the fifth district of this city, was to-day found guility in the United States court of procuring illegal votes at the recent election. The voting was done by a river man who, although he said he lived in Pittsburg, gave Kelley's residence to the election judges as his own. Sentence has not yet been pronounced. The extreme penalty of the law is $500 fine and three years' imprisonment.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

The De Facto President Looking for a Real Fresh One.

Washington Republican, 13th.

The interviewer asked the president how he accounted for the result of a solid south in the face of the pledges of fair dealing by leading southern democrats.

The President—That question leads directly to a discussion of what has been latterly termed the southern policy of the administration. When that policy was inaugurated it was with an earnest desire to conciliate the southern leaders—to round off the sharp angles of sectional differences, and to soften the asperities of political strife. No one will deny that the attempt to enforce this policy was most earnestly made, nor that it was carried out with a conscientious desire to accomplish the result for which it has been inaugurated. Of the personal and partisan sacrifices I made in this effort, and of the consequent interruption of certain relations which had previously existed between myself and some of my supporters, I have nothing to say just now. But it appears the leaders who made those pledges either did not exert themselves to keep them or were unable to do so. In fact, I am reluctantly compelled to admit the experiment was a failure. The first important election held since it was attempted has proved that fair elections, with free suffrage for every voter in the south, are an impossibility under the existing state of things.

Interviewer—And the republican party, except in North Carolina, has thereby been wiped out of existence in the south?

The President—It is not because the republican party appears as the sufferer in these results that I complain. It is because free suffrage and freedom of political rights have been interfered with that I am called upon to take cognizance of these disturbances. If the facts were exactly reversed, and if the republicans had committed these outrages upon the democrats, my duty would be the same. It will not be for me, or for any official before whom these questions may come, to treat them otherwise than in a non-partizan way. The partisan press will naturally take a partisan view of the case, and I will be held to account for aiding the republicans—the stalwarts, I mean—in flaunting the bloody shirt, as it is called.

Interviewer—Yes. It has been charged that you are following in the footsteps of your predecessor.

The President—Well, I expect all that, and more. I can't expect to hold the office I do without being kicked and cuffed a little, you know. But for all that, I shall do my duty as chief magistrate of all the people, democrats and republicans alike; and if, in the faithful execution of the laws, justice shall demand the punishment of this or that man, whatever his political connections may be, I shall not be deterred by partisan criticism. All that I know is that crimes have been committed, and it is my duty to aid in the punishment of the criminals.

Interviewer—And you do not think the southern leaders—the democrats, I mean, who have promised so often to protect the blacks of the south in the exercise of their rights—are responsible for these crimes?

The President—Frankly, I do not. Governor Hampton, for example, has tried repeatedly to repress the violence which has characterized the campaign in South Carolina, and failed. Such republicans as Judge Lee and Mr. Rainey and ex-state Senator Swails, of that place, have advised me of these facts. They say that Hampton cannot control the red-shirts, as they call them, and they have repeatedly informed me of speeches he has made deprecating violence in the conduct of the campaign; and it appears that Governor Nicholls, in Louisiana, is earnestly opposed to these proceedings, or the same kind of violence in his state.

Interviewer—Then the officers of the department of justice have been instructed to carry out the proceedings already begun against the depredators?

The President—Not only against those who have already been arrested, but against those who will soon be arrested. It is proposed to make a clean sweep of this business, and exhaust every legal resource in the execution of justice. The integrity of American citizenship has been grossly violated in wide-spread localities. It must and shall be vindicated.

Interviewer—Will it be necessary to make any removals or changes among the district attorneys in the southern states.

The President—I hope not, and believe not; but if it is discovered that any officer of the class you refer to is not earnestly endeavoring to do his whole duty in the matter, there will be no hesitation in taking proper steps to replace him, and to secure a vigorous prosecution of these cases.

Courier-Journal's Washington Special.

Zach Chandler, of Michigan, has been here several days, going in daily by the private entrance to see the president, whom he has heretofore despised and denounced. The secret of this new alliance is the conversion of President Hayes to the bloody-shirt and stalwart element, of which Chandler is the fitting representative. The president is understood to have abandoned all his remaining scruples, to be ready with his cabinet to go all lengths. The south is to be held up as disloyal because her representatives voted for the Potter investigation, and as bull-dozing the negroes, because many of the latter have voted with their employers to repudiate the republican nominees for congress. Everything possible will be done to conciliate the ultra elements and to foment sectional hate. The cry of a solid south and intimidation will be used as a bait for popularity. The private utterances of members of the government are most calumnious and offensive in regard to the southern people, and even the general want and misery occasioned by the yellow fever are improved to point reproach for their incapacity to help themselves. The president's message will probably be inspired by with this low and unworthy spirit, and modeled after Grant's annual indictments of the south. It is even stated to-night that the president is about to make public the declaration that his southern policy has been a failure. It is known that the president had expectations of carrying the south over bodily to the republican party. The disappointment of this hope has made the administration sad and bitter. The president thinks that by his couse he will regain influence with his party in congress to secure the ratification of his appointments.

The Belmont Park Races.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—In the running races at Belmont park, the first race, mile dash was won by Florence Payne; Hattie F., 2d. Time, 1:45. There were ten starters.

The second race, mile and a half dash, was won by Governor Neptune. Dick Sasser beat Shylock for the second place. Time 2:44¼.

The third race, mile heats, was won by Higgins taking the second and third heats. Time, 1:47, 1:50. Florence Payne took the first heat.

The steeple chase was a disappointment. Deadhead, Patriot and Lord Zetland were the starters, Deadhead selling as favorite at nearly three to one. All interest was lost in the race at the very first wall, which Deadhead persistently refused to take. Patriot refused several jumps and finally threw his rider, giving Lord Zetland a walk over for the remainder of the race.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

THE QUEEN'S DAUGHTER ON THE SEA

A Crying Spell Among the Princes—A Kaffir Outbreak—Relig ous Points—Address of the Conservative Senators of France—China and Japan.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—The Marquis and Machioness of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold and suites arrived at 6 o'clock this morning. At 10 o'clock, under a military escort, the royal party proceeded to the town hall, where it was received by the mayor. Addresses from the town council and the chamber of commerce were read to the marquis, who replied to both. At the close of the ceremonies the party proceeded to the landing stage and embarked on the tender for the steamship Sarmatia. After a warm leave taking the royal princes returned to the shore and the steamer proceeded to sea.

HALIFAX, November 14.—Great preparations are making for the reception of the new governor-general and the Princess Louise. The day of their arrival will be proclaimed a general holiday.

LONDON, November 14.—It is reported that a further outbreak by the Kaffirs is imminent. The rebel tribes are massed in great strength under Cetewayo, king of the Zulus. The British force on the frontier is in danger of being overwhelmed, unless promptly reinforced very considerably.

It appears that the convention with France, whereby Italy agrees to withdraw from foreign soil her fractional silver, really postpones to 1884 what Italy had already undertaken to do in 1882, and that the withdrawn currency would be redeemed in silver five franc pieces, not in gold.

A Paris dispatch to the Times states that the address of the conservative senators to the municipal electors, a draft of which was prepared some weeks ago, has at length been officially emitted, after repeated remodelling. It attributes to the republicans at large, the views and purposes of a small section of that party. It abandons in stating the aims of the conservatives, and argues the necessity for protecting institutions which are in no danger, but carefully avoids specifying the constitution among these. It is purposely a negative document, breathing a despondent air, and will produce little effect. M. Hippolite Adolph Taine, author, is elected a member of the French academy. The chamber of deputies has annulled the election of M. De Bourgoing.

The international commission of Bulgaria has adopted, with a slight modification, the scheme of reforms for Eastern Roumelia proposed by the porte, which includes a partly elective counsel-general and popular elections for certain local officers.

The German ultramontane organ, the Germania, says it finds little in the negotiations between the vatican and Germany on which to rest hopes of peace with the church.

A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says the attitude of the exiled German bishops, as indicated by their memorial to the pope, expressing the wish that an equitable arrangement may be reached with Germany, is regarded in Berlin as gratifying in earnest of a possible reconciliation.

A dispatch from Rome to the Standard says the vatican has decided on a complete separation from the centre ultramontane party in the German reichstag.

The Italie says that the council of state has decided that the see of Naples is in the royal patronage, and that the archbishop appointed by the vatican cannot enjoy the temporalities of the see until he has obtained an exequatur from the king for his investiture.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The City of Tokio, from Hong Kong, has arrived. The foreign residents of Hong Kong had a public meeting in October, to consider the state of life and property in the colony. The Chinese residents made an unsuccessful attempt to pack the meeting. A resolution was adopted reciting the insecurity to life and property which, in the opinion of the meeting, was mainly because of the undue leniency to the criminal classes. The resolutions favor a return to flogging and other severe punishments. The court-martial in the recent military meeting at Tokio sentenced 53 soldiers to death and many others to imprisonment. The condemned men were shot in batches of 15 on the morning following their sentences. Asiatic cholera prevails at Negasaki, and has appeared at Yokohoma. A Japanese cabinet crisis is imminent.

Special dispatches to The Constitution.

LONDON, November 15.—A Dublin correspondent to the Daily News believes that Solicitor General Fitzgibbon will be appointed to succeed Lord Justice Christian, in the court of appeals in Ireland.

A Madrid dispatch states that the electoral law passed the chamber of deputies yesterday. The debate on the new press law will commence to-day. The cortes will probably adjourn on December 10th. The question of the dissolution of the cortes will come on for discussion at the end of January, on the reassembling after the recess.

A Times' Berlin dispatch says the Russian attempt to enter into special arrangements with Austria regarding the eastern affairs, had no immediate success.

Schouvaloff had a conference of several hours' duration with the Russian and German ambassadors at Vienna.

An influential committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Lawrence, is being formed to obtain, in view of a probability of war with Afghanistan, an expression of public opinion in favor of the immediate summoning of parliament.

ROME, November 14.—The Tiber is rising and has already overflowed the banks here. In the evening the lower part of the city was inundated. It is expected that during the night the flood will become nearly as widespread and disastrous as the one of 1870.

There have been violent storms throughout central Italy. The damage is almost unparalleled. Travel on all railways between Rome and the north is interrupted. The rain has ceased here and the wind changed, but the Tiber continues to rise rapidly.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Shocking Suicide—Fires—Stewart's Body.

NEW YORK, November 14.—It is reported that the body of A. T. Stewart was taken to Canada and is now concealed there. The thieves, who demand a ransom of one hundred thousand dollars for the remains, have placed the matter in the hands of a Montreal lawyer, and are negotiating through him. As there is no treaty governing matters of this kind, it will be impossible to arrest the ghouls. Another report says the body is hidden at or near Shomong, Burlington county, New Jersey, forty miles southeast of Camden, and that the thieves can be arrested at any moment.

NASHVILLE, November 14.—J. J. Brand, living four miles out on the Brick church turnpike, committed suicide yesterday afternoon. Brand used to keep a hotel on South Market street, and, not succeeding well at the business, concluded to plant a vineyard on the Brick church turnpike and manufacture wines. In late years things did not go well with him and he became much depressed and had gloomy spells. He had been eating dinner with his wife and daughter and had passed out into a shed. Soon after his departure from the table a pistol-shot was heard. When the wife and daughter went out to see whence came the shot they were horrified to find that Brand had literally shot his head to pieces with a horse-pistol. His brains were scattered over the shed, while pieces of his skull were picked up here and there and placed at the base of the skull, and the whole wrapped in a towel.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—At Zanesville, O., at 4 o'clock this morning, a policeman on the bridge had his suspicions aroused by the movements of a party in a wagon, and when they reached the bridge he ordered them to halt. The driver whipped his horses into a gallop and escaped. The policeman procured assistance and followed them fourteen miles before he was able to catch up with them. Upon attempting to arrest them the whole party jumped from the wagon and escaped to the woods. The wagon was found to contain the bodies of four prominent citizens who have been buried in Woodlawn cemetery since Monday.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The signal station at Cape Henry reports that a disabled brigantine-rigged steamship, her rudder evidently lost at sea, has two red funnels, a white band around the center of each, passed that station in tow of a tug, headed towards Norfolk.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Judge Donahue, of the supreme court, has granted an injunction restraining E. W. Todd & Co., who carry on a black-board exchange for small transactions in stock, from continuing business.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, November 15.—Warren & Burch, grocery merchants here, failed some days ago with $105,000 liabilities. Good assets will probably enable the realization of forty cents on the dollar. Many of the creditors here recommend a settlement on that basis.

CHICAGO, November 14.—A dispatch from Marshalltown says Frank Ross, the Italian, who swore several days ago that he murdered John K. Slaugh, made affidavit today that said confession is a lie. He says he confessed the murder in order to clear Dakin, whom he declares innocent. This last affidavit is not considered favorable to Ross.

NEW YORK, November 15.—A dispatch from Montreal and another from Port Monmouth, New Jersey, deny the truth of the stories regarding Stewart's body, telegraphed early yesterday.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 15.—H. C. Secret, who was to have been executed at Marion, N. C., to-day, for the murder of his wife and step-daughter, has taken an appeal through counsel. The execution will, therefore, not take place to-day.

BRADFORD, PA., November 14.—A fire broke out to-night in some buildings at the foot of main street near the theatre comique and is rapidly spreading. The Riddle house is burning and the Nelson opera house will go soon. The fire department from Oleon is on its way here.

THE THOMASVILLE FAIR.

The Third Day Proves a Continued Success.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

THOMASVILLE, November 14.—The brightest anticipations were more than realized. An immense crowd was on the grounds. The trains from every direction were crowded. The exhibitions in all the departments are splendid. The visitors were delighted. Dr. Carver's excellent shooting won the admiration of all. The grand feature of the day was the stock exhibit of Thomas and Brooks counties. Three hundred horses and mules in the ring at once formed a magnificent cavalcade. The display of hogs and cattle was equally fine. In the trotting race, Minnie Tilden won, Bob Toombs, 2d, Time, 3:00¼, 3:10¾. To-morrow the grand military contest will take. Several companies from Savannah will take part in it. An immense crowd is expected and the grandest day of the fair is anticipated.

The Cotton Market.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LIVERPOOL, November 14 —The Liverpool Post inveighing the speculative condition of the cotton market, states that settlements, nominally affecting one million bales on account of October. Deliveries have been effected with only ten thousand bales. Cotton changing hands.

Edison Retiring.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Edison has ceased experimenting on the Metropolitan Elevated railway with view to discovering some means to deaden the sound, and severs his connection with the company. It is reported that he has discontinued his experiments with electric light in consequence of ill-health.

The Alabama Fair.

EUFAULA, November 14.—The attendance at the fair to-day was over five thousand. Senator Norwood, of Georgia, spoke, advocating the Southern Pacific railroad.

The trotting race, best three in five, entries being Lew Scott, Alice West and John H., was won by Scott. Time, 2:26½.

Forney's Paper.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—Colonel Forney's new paper, The Progress, appeared to day and met with a very extensive circulation.

A Novel Reception.

Yesterday afternoon, at ten minutes to one, Mr. W. R. Joyner reached the city from Marietta with his bride. They were accompanied by several friends who had been to Marietta to witness their nuptials. Just as the train rolled into the car-shed there was a general turn-out of the fire department, of which Mr. Jofiner is the efficient chief. There was a very large crowd at the depot, and a hearty hand-shaking ensued as soon as Mr. Joyner stepped off the train.

The carriage that conveyed him and his wife home was followed by Hook and Ladder truck and No. 1 steamer. Behind these marched a host of the boys, all glad to honor their chief after his happy wedding.

All the hose reels in the city were present, and several hundred firemen aided in this striking demonstration.

Mr. Joyner was accompanied to Marietta by about a dozen of his good friends, and by Kelly Watts, the popular and faithful barber, whose presence was most highly appreciated. He and his wife will reside on Walton street, next door to the First Baptist church. Yesterday the attendants and ushers dined with the bride and groom. Mr. Joyner is heartily congratulated over his new-found happiness.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

Memphis is on her feet again.

A Columbia (Fla.) county man walked ninety-one miles to vote.

There are 454 cases on the docket of the criminal court of Memphis.

Bexar county, Texas, is proud of being the owner of a fence thirty miles long.

Dr. Fullerton, of Lee county, Alabama, has raised a fifteen pound potato.

Hog slaughtering time, spare-ribs and backbones abound at Jonesboro, Tenn.

Thirty ocean steamers are at New Orleans at this time.

On account of severe sickness, Bishop Pierce will not preside over the Virginia conference.

The Hagerstown agricultural implement manufactory is having a one hundred horse power engine made.

The average yield of sugar in Point Coupee (Louisiana) parish, is from 1,500 to 1,900 pounds to the acre.

A great many cisterns in Austin, Texas, have gone dry and persons in the suburbs are buying water.

The potato crop of Amelia county, Miss., will average one hundred bushels to the acre.

Cotton warehouses sufficient to handle 2,000,000 bales of cotton each season are to be erected in New Orleans.

Three wagons loaded with buffalo skins came into Fort Worth from Fort Griffin, nine yoke of oxen to each wagon.

Colonel Burbank, of the New Orleans Picayune, is writing a book called "Jack and I, or thirty-five nights with the yellow fever."

Miss Laura Rider, of Maryland, imagines that she is an engine, and as she approaches a bridge or road crossing, she gives a shrill whistle.

One of the finest cows at the Columbia fair came near dying from eating cow-peas.

Greenville, South Carolina, has raised this season a two-pound quince.

The Knights Templar are being grandly entertained at Norfolk, while the Virginia Methodist preachers are taking "pot luck" with friends in Petersburg.

John Peyonk, a half-breed Indian living near the Texas-Arkansas line, is to be hung for murdering a whole family. They refused to give him a chew of tobacco.

Memphis Appeal: Churches were fairly filled with attendants Sunday, but sad to contemplate, there was a painful predominance of sorrowful countenances, the gloom intensified by the almost general appearance of the weeds of mourning.

In Aransas county both the candidates for sheriff were confineed to their beds by illness during the campaign, and could not make the canvass. The people were so gratified for the relief thus afforded them, that they wanted to elect both candidates.

HILL'S OPINIONS.

HE EXPRESSES HIMSELF AT LENGTH.

The Distresses of the Country—Their Origin and Responsibility—The Disgraceful Course of the Radical Party—The Accession of the Democrats to Power—Their Future Policy.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I came here to-night to hear a speech, not to make one. I have heard a gentleman whom it has always been my delight to honor; for whatever else may be said of the great man who sits upon the platform on which I stand to-night, there is one thing that all who know him must admit, always, every where—his head is great and his heart is true. [Applause.]

I have seen all the great men of this country; and, take him all in all, I have never seen a greater or a nobler man than Robert Toombs. [Applause.] He has said many excellent things to-night in a very short space of time. That is characteristic of the man. He says that the distresses of this country are attributable to bad government. [Applause.]

Physicians tell us that diseases have their different stages. Some have their first, their second, and their third stages. Patients sometimes die in the first stage, sometimes in the second stage, sometimes in the third stage. Sometimes they survive all stages of the disease. Civil wars in popular governments are diseases, and they have their stages, and every civil war in a popular government may be divided into three stages. The first may properly be called the period of discussion. We had this previously to 1860, with which you are all familiar. The second stage is that of violence, of war, which results from the first. The third stage, (and I affirm in the light of all history, the most dangerous of all stages) in civil wars and popular governments, is that of fraud and corruption. The American people for the last thirteen years have been struggling in the third stage of the disease of civil war.

Now, the student of history ought to understand why it is that every civil war in a popular government is followed by a stage of corruption and fraud. The reasons are patent and invariable. I am not going into them to-night. There are reasons in all governments—civil and monarchical—why a civil war should be followed by corruption and fraud. It can be proven just as palpably as you can demonstrate any other proposition. It is just as natural for a period of fraud and corruption to follow a period of violence—by which I mean a period of civil war—as it is for weakness and feebleness to follow a period of fever and sickness in ordinary diseases; and you cannot have a subject presented to you of more interest and instruction than to have the reasons of this thing unfolded to you with proper analysis and illustration.

The great question is—whether we can survive these three periods of our diseases. Sometimes I have been encouraged to believe we are almost through. Again, developments have satisfied me that we are not. I think I can understand as well as I can see that light above me, how this thing exists. It is in the philosophy of things; it is in the nature of things. I am not going into it because it is too great a subject. I say the fraud we have been struggling under is a natural condition, because it naturally follows this period of violence. There are reasons peculiar to the character of the war which have made this country feel more intensely this period of fraud and corruption than it has been felt in other countries.

I say (and I am corroborated with statistics) that we have had more fraud, more corruption in the United States, that followed our civil war, than has ever been the case in any other country. We have survived it. A man with a strong constitution, after getting rid of the first stages, may find himself likely to recover. We of the United States have had a more vigorous constitution than any other people have ever before had. We have had more natural resources than any other nation ever before had. Therefore, we have survived. We have survived because of the character of our government and its complex system, although rudely seized by the party in power. Those peculiar features in our government have had much to do with aiding our recovery from this period of disease.

But why this period has been greater in our country than any other country that had civil war lies in the fact that our war was not only a civil, but a sectional war; and the people of the United States deemed it proper when the war was over to place the government in the hands of one party to that civil war, and they were animated with a spirit of hatred to the other party in that civil war. And the whole machinery of the government was in the control of the successful party to that civil war. It is a very dangerous measure on all occasions to put the unsuccessful party into contest with the successful party, because it is natural that they should be ruled only by hatred engendered in the strife between the two.

The whole affairs of the government were placed in the hands of the successful party, and the animating principle of that party was hatred to the party of the conquered—combined with a want of confidence in that party. Hence our statute-books are covered with enactments which have no meaning and purpose but wrong to the unsuccessful party. And very naturally these wrong enactments are beginning to react and affect the whole country. One other reason why the frauds of this government have been so great is that after the war our chief rulers were chosen—not by the standards of peace, not because of his capacity to administer the government—but simply because of his connection with the war. The fact and the sole fact, that General Grant was the leader of the union army at the time of its success made him president of the United States, and but for that simple fact there is not a man in the United States who would have thought of General Grant as justice of the peace. [Applause.] Allow me to say of General Grant that I know him personally. Allow me to say his character is honorable, and I think very little of his instincts are personal, and I think my friend agrees with me in that. But General Grant, by his training and habits of life, was not fitted for that position. What was the result? Men of his party—designing men—men with corrupt purposes, took possession of General Grant by reason of his imbecility intellectually; and so the American government was administered for eight years, not by the head of its chief, but by the control that artful, designing men obtained over him. And such a set crowded around him, and plundered you and me, and devised means to cause the destruction of the people as no country ever before saw.

Shall we recover from this state of things? General Toombs has not said a word that is not true, and every word that he has said is true. I believe to-night that the honest working classes of the people pay us less than two hundred millions per year to discharge the debts of the future. How long will you survive this thing? By what means will you recover from it?

You must return to healthy action. Men must be placed at the helm with power to judge and ability to comprehend and honesty to rule. [Applause.] Don't tell me a man is honest. The simple fact that a man is honest does not make him qualified. [Applause.] He must have intellect, power, ability and qualifications to protect himself as well as you from the snares of those who surround him.

A great era has happened in this country. The people have been struggling hard to get this party out of power—these people who had no origin but in strife, no existence but in blood, and will die with no disease but fraud and corruption. [Applause.] You have been struggling to get rid of it. Just in proportion as the strife of war is dying away in that proportion the American people are recovering themselves. The process has been slow and terrible. It is getting better. In 1874 the party was defeated. It took a long time to change the political character of the senate. As I have heard my friend, Senator Thurman, say when he entered the senate there were six democratic senators. Now I say that the assemblin: of the forty-sixth congress will witness a majority of democrats in the senate. [Applause.]

In 1877, we carried a majority in the present house of representatives, and elected the president, and if we had justice, we would have a democratic president to-day, and would have witnessed the government passing from the hands of the war party into the control of the peace party. But by frauds and corruption which I will not unfold to you to-night, but which should make every honest man in America blush for shame forever, we were cheated out of the presidency. [Applause.]

In 1878, after one of the most remarkable struggles—and I say to you it has not been a wise one, though on the part of our republican friends a remarkable one—in spite of all our faults, and in spite of all their money, we secured the democratic house of representatives, and for the first time since we left the government in 1860, the meeting of the forty-sixth congress will witness a democratic majority in both houses of congress. [Applause.] That fact entails upon us great opportunities as well as grave responsibilities, and the great feature which should encourage the country now is that there is hope that the tide of fraud may cease, because the party of war and the party of hate has lost legislative control of the government, and the party of peace, the party of right, the party of constitutional government, has taken possession. [Applause.] But are we equal to our duty? Ah, my democratic friends, are we equal to our duty? Our responsibilities are great. We have the responsibility upon us of cleaning out such an Augean stable as history has never shown. In the name of God, I tell you we will not be equal unless our own people, by reason of their honesty and integrity, shall be true to the country and true to the constitution. [Applause.] Let us leave behind us our anger and our differences and begin the work of reconstruction in earnest by returning the legislative power of the government to the limitations of the constitution. [Applause.]

In addition to the fact that the people of the United States in the selection of their chief magistrate after the war consulted his connection with the war instead of his qualifications, it is natural that the people should get away from the restraints of the constitution, and should resort to harsh and violent measures, and it is hard to get it out of the minds of the people that the government is a government of unlimited power. It is hard to get them in the right paths, and to administer the government within its proper limitations. There we must begin.

This thing of using the federal treasury as a means of supporting people, as a means of supporting parties, as a means of wasting in nice schemes under the name of development, but really for the purpose of enabling men to steal and live on the government—this thing, I say, must be stopped. [Applause.]

Come back to the constitution; come back to honesty and economy; confine the government in its legitimate channels, and teach men that government is made to protect, but not to support the people. [Continued applause.]

There are strange things in the orders of providence. When I listened to my distinguished friend, when he told him of the ordeal through which we passed—how we had suffered—how we were wronged—how we were trampled upon, our whole industries overturned, and the whole country in a helpless condition, I thought of all that; and then I thought of another picture, and that is the one that is coming. When this same people that have suffered so much, that have been wronged so much by reason of the passions of the war and the forgetfulness of those in power of the limitations of the constitution, shall return to the helm of the government and restore prosperity and good government, not only to themselves, but even to their enemies. [Continued applause.] It is for the democratic party, as the northern people sneeringly say, under the lead of the south to bring prosperity to the country. We, the people, will be equal to the task of bringing relief to the people whom the radical party have almost destroyed! [Applause.] Under our lead, as certainly under our principles, the government shall be preserved, and this constitutional system perpetuated. [Applause.] Ah, how the hearts of southern men must fill with anticipations of joy in the future when we shall give to the country a good currency and a good tariff, when we shall feed the hungry and clothe the naked, and make this land smile and bloom once more in beauty and grandeur. [Loud applause.] Ah, my countrymen, the mission of the democratic party all over the south is not one of retaliation, vindictiveness or revenge. We are going to give the American people, we are going to give the northern people, we are going to give Massachusetts and New England that which the republican party has taken away and never yet returned—good government. [Applause.]

It is a terrible work. It is a great task, fellow-citizens, and we need your assistance, your encouragement. Come up to the task in all your elections, high and low. No house men for the senate solely because of ability and qualifications, and the time will soon come when the people that cursed you will call you blessed, and the people that abused you and destroyed your cities and children will come and say, "Blessed be ye for our sakes." [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, I look with great anxiety to the future for this reason. We have been foolish, allow me to say, on a great many occasions. For this reason I have not taken part in this campaign. It seems to me we have been acting strangely, and I know our common enemies have been trying to awaken these divisions among us.

Fellow-citizens, whatever opinions you may hold on any question, abandon your feelings, your individual notions, and come with one heart and rally to the support of that party which will save this country from fraud and corruption—the democratic party. [Applause.] I hear men say sometimes, "If this is going to be the case, if this thing or that thing is to be, I am no longer a democrat." And I am reminded sometimes of a passage in Exodus, and I commend it to your attention. When the children of Israel passed through the wilderness they should have reached Canaan; they were forty years in the wilderness; and why? Every now and then they rebelled, and God would turn them back in the wilderness as a punishment for their sin. They built a golden calf and worshipped it, and God punished them for that. They were wiser than we, because we worshipped a paper calf. [Laughter and applause.] It has often came near putting us back in the wilderness. It came very near losing us the house of representatives the other day. You ask, "Do you want a sound currency?" I do. "Do you want a healthy currency?" I do. "Do you want a currency equally distributed over the country?" I do. "Do you want prosperity revived?" I do. "Do you want better transportation for the products of the country?" I do. All these things you can have, and have only through the democratic party. [Applause.] This country must be ruled. It can only be ruled for a generation to come by either the radical party or the democratic party. If you weaken the democratic party, if you deny its standard in disdain, you will be turned back into the wilderness, and that party born of strife and war, and living only by blood, will continue to rule you in sorrow before saw.

Moses called the people of Israel together and told them finally that God was going to let them into the land of Canaan, not on account of their own righteousness, but the wickedness of the people who dwelt there. And so I am afraid we will get back the government, not on account of our own righteousness, but the wickedness of the people that had it. [Laughter and applause.] We are going to get it back any way, but I would rather get it by our own righteousness than their wickedness.

I know we shall have trials, and very great trials, but I shall go back to Washington, so far as I am humbly concerned, fellow-citizens, with a heart not entirely free from anxiety; but I shall go, as far as one so humble as I am concerned, with a firm purpose of restoring this government to its proper limitations and its material prosperity. [Applause.]

They say we of the south mean revolution; that we of the democratic party will revolutionize the country if we get control. Yes, I say, we do mean revolution. We intend to have a revolution from fraud to honesty, [applause,] from extravagance to economy, from ruin to prosperity, from unconstitutional republicanism to constitutional democracy. [Applause.] That is our decision.

Fellow-citizens, I beg your pardon. I rose to make an excuse not to speak to-night; and if you desired that I should speak, to address you at some other time. [Cries of "go on."] I have been betrayed into saying what I have. My heart is in it; it is my daily thought to participate in the restoration of the south and the hated confederate. To take this country by the hand and lead it back to glory and prosperity is the mission of the democracy. [Continued applause.]

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Sheep—Ducks—Syrup—Will Pay—Grain Sowing—Farm Stock—Jersey Cows—Apple Orchards—Farm Animals—Good Judgment—Houdan Chickens—Floral Items, Etc., Etc., Etc.

SHEEP.

We have received a letter asking one or two questions about sheep. We have repeatedly written on the subject, but so anxious are we to see the people of Georgia embark more largely in the business that it is a pleasure to reply. The great mistake of farmers is to presume that they can take sheep of an inferior quality, place them on poor land, never look after or care for them; that very soon all the briers and shrubs will be eaten off of this land, which will be greatly enri

THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 15, 1878.

MR. EVARTS is backed by twelve children.

NO GOOD democrat will attend any more of P. T. Barnum's grand moral entertainments.

THE members of the investigating committee have each procured a large stick of red sealing-wax. This is intended to make the sessions more secretive and inconclusive.

G. ALF. TOWNSEND is still splitting the breeze with his political opinion. In the Cincinnati Enquirer he is an iron-ribbed democrat, and in the Graphic he is a rusty stalwart. Eli Perkins seems to be losing.

BRICK POMEROY and Blanton Duncan may now go out in the back-yard and hold a fiat caucus. There is nothing in the constitution nor in the statutes prohibiting such a display of nervous debility.

ACCORDING to all accounts, Ben. Butler is glad that he was not elected. This sort of disposition is composed of the left hind-leg of the happiest faculty ever possessed by mortal man. If the people do not agree with Ben. he immediately turns around and agrees with the people. It requires considerable nerve to do this at the proper moment.

WELL, now, there's Bisbee, of Florida. He claims he has been counted out, and the United States deputy marshals are arresting whole families in order to secure peace and a fair enumeration of the returns. It will probably be to Bisbee's interest to retire as gracefully as possible. He is succeeded by Hon. Noble A. Hull, the present lieutenant-governor of the state.

MR. JOHN T. WATERMAN, of the LaGrange Reporter, will be the recipient of the sympathies of every member of the Georgia press, and of a large number of acquaintances in his recent misfortune. Fortunately, neither fire nor water can destroy such an excellent newspaper as the Reporter. The paper will probably appear with its usual promptness, and when it does appear it will undoubtedly be thoroughly good. As a general thing such misfortunes conspire to bring out the energy of such men as Mr. Waterman.

THE able and dignified Chicago Times, and the versatile and distinguished Chicago Tribune, are not now engaged in any controversy likely to arouse the people to the necessity of engaging in an internecine war. But this state of becalmness will not last long. Mr. Storey will shortly attack Uncle Joseph Medill, and then Uncle Joseph will respond in a column of able linguistic gush. We have long been of the opinion that these remarkably undisciplined editors are courting the same woman, or else why these mysterious controversies—these floods of flatulent discussion?

The Registration of Voters.

We observe in our state exchanges many favorable comments upon the bill introduced by Mr. Arthur H. Gray, of Catoosa, providing for a general state registration law. It is the only method by which, under the new system of things, the purity of the ballot-box can be guaranteed. Those who, whether white or black, are too careless to conform to the provisions of such a measure are also careless as to whether they will vote at different precincts once or a dozen times. Any statute that proposes to place safeguards around the ballot-box should be carefully considered by the general assembly. Mr. Gray's bill is open to amendment, but it seems to us that whatever changes may be made in it should be in the direction of identification of voters. Until this is done the polling places will be used as an aid to repeating.

The Secret Conclave.

It stands to reason that the people of Georgia are not at all interested in the investigation of charges, the nature of which have compelled their governor to demand a special committee. What is there about the investigation as to the motives that prompted Governor Colquitt to indorse the bonds of the North eastern railroad, to call for a secret conclave? Is there anything in the transaction, or in the evidence, that the people should be kept in the dark? What is the investigation for—to elucidate the truth or to cover it up? We do not believe that ever before in the history of the country an investigating committee, handling a matter in which the people are so nearly and directly interested, sat with closed doors and shut the public out from a knowledge of the proceedings. It is a monstrous and unjustifiable infringement upon the rights of the people, and we believe it to be the duty of Governor Colquitt to insist upon an open investigation. It is due alike to him and to the people he represents.

The True Meaning of it.

For some days the press of the state has been lachrymose about the alleged decline in the taxable values of the property of Georgia. We see no cause for regret. The shrinkage of values has not been proportionate to the shrinkage in money. There is a shrinkage, we believe, of $10,000,000 in a total of $245,000,000 since in 1872. This looks disastrous at first glance, but it is really a matter of congratulation. At that time gold was worth 1.13. In other words, the greenback, which was then the casual standard of value, was at a heavy discount. The closing of this margin between gold and greenbacks is the margin of shrinkage or appreciation. In the time mentioned, this margin has been closed. The currency of the country has shrunk 13 per cent. or one-seventh. The property-value, however, has shrunk hardly 5 per cent. or one-twentieth. This is just the difference, and this difference is in favor of the property-holders. This difference of ratio—one-twentieth to one-seventh—represents really the appreciation of property-values.

The fact, however, that any supposed depreciation in Georgia is more apparent than real does not need demonstration. There is not a county in the state, with one or two exceptions, that does not show positive and abundant advancement. Lands have been cleared, houses have been built, farms enclosed, stock added to plantations, new stores have been established, new people have come in, and the tendency of everything has been onward all the time. A survey of the whole state will hardly show a speck of decay or rust. Everything is bright, progressive and smart. There is no denying this fact.

While, then, our estimated valuation has receded slowly, stubbornly and inch by inch, the standard by which they were estimated has galloped downward. And the difference is a difference in our favor. It is undeniable, too, that at last hard-pan has been reached. We have struck bed-rock. Our two currencies have now no margin of valuation, and we may look henceforth for a steady and constant increase in the statute of our tax-books.

Their Plans and Their Purposes.

An independent organ in the seventh district—the Marietta Field and Fireside—is very rapidly breaking ground in the direction which we predicted independentism would make headway. The editor of our Marietta contemporary can hardly be said to be a pioneer in the work of opposing the democracy, but it can be said of him that he is the first among the independents who has had nerve enough to formulate a policy and a platform that would challenge thought and invite discussion. The leading idea of this independent is that the people of the south are not indebted to the democracy for their political salvation, and from this stand-point, it would appear that we should be deeply grateful to the patriotism and the wisdom of the radical plan of reconstruction. As a matter of course, it will require considerable argument to convince the people of this section that they are under obligations to the republican party, but the editor of the Field and Fireside starts out with the air of a man who has a solemn duty to perform. "The conqueror's heel," he goes on to say, "was upon "the helpless, bleeding and ruined state. "Who lifted her up and restored her to "to life? Let us note all the stages to-"wards restoration. The first of the se-"ries of reconstruction measures; the "thirteenth amendment to the constitu-"tion of the United States was passed by "a republican congress, and its terms "submitted to Georgia and the other "southern states. What did it propose? "It offered to leave the race problem—"the civil and political status of the col-"ored race—to the states. Why was it "not accepted? Because it embraced a "clause excluding the leading bourbon "democrats from any immediate chance "for office. They had so long been the "state that the idea of a state without "them was not to be entertained for a "moment." Whatever else may be said of it, this is exceedingly plain talk, and we quote it not for the truth or the eloquence it may be variously supposed to contain, but for the purpose of fortifying a few desultory predictions of our own made during the recent campaign.

The Senatorial Prizes.

The senatorial pot is beginning to boil furiously in Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Connecticut and New Hampshire. A senatorial election is always the occasion of political turbulence in Kansas. One-half of the people, says one of our west-exchanges, start in on such occasions to beat somebody, and the other half to elect somebody. Mr. S. C. Pomeroy, who is none other than "Old Pom" or "Subsidy Bom" of Grant's first presidential years, controls a good part of the republican machinery of the state, and is trying to beat Mr. Ingalls, who won his seat through Pomeroy's fall. It is thought, however, that Ingalls will have a chance to enjoy six more years of senatorial pay and perquisites, the radical country leader not daring to carry their real desires into effect. Pom. is by no means a cipher in Kansas politics. In Illinois, the contest is chiefly between Mr. Oglesby, the sitting senator, and General Logan, who wants to sit where he sat to little purpose six noisy years. The legislature only shows up on joint ballot a clear republican majority of from two to six. It is more than probable that both of these blatherskites will be left at home, and a more conservative and national man selected. There are plenty of dark horses, and no one of them seems to have a better chance than the other. In Wisconsin, the republicans have a handsome majority on joint ballot, but they are divided among themselves. Senator Howe, ex-Senator Matt. Carpenter and Boss Keyes, chairman of the republican state central committee, each wants the prize, has a determined following, and high hopes of success. Carpenter is coquetting with the opposition vote. Howe, the most implacable of the implacables of the northwest, has the inside track, we regret to say. In Connecticut, the republicans were unexpectedly presented with a legislature by the greenbackers, and they are pestered with a swarm of senatorial aspirants. Every cross-roads statesman in the state wants the prize. Joe Hawley thought he had pre-empted it, but his election to the house in a close and doubtful district has taken him out of the race. The other two chronic radical aspirants of the state are ex-Postmaster-General Jewell and a Mr. Harrison, of New Haven, each of whom wants to become senator. The scramble has not progressed far enough to show who has the most strength. Mr. Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, is being pushed by half a dozen active and better men, and if he pulls through, it will be because the machine is stronger than public sentiment within the party. It would be difficult to pick out of the senate three lighter-waisted men than Wadleigh, Oglesby and old Howe. Ingalls is a man of good capacity, with an occasional streak of good intention. Besides these, there are Conkling, of New York, Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Jones, of Nevada, and some unknown man of Colorado, whom the republicans will elect without special difficulty. The democrats will elect the balance of the new senators, eight in number, from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The Halifax Award.

The fisheries question is of sixty years standing. Volumes upon volumes had been written upon it before it became the subject of Mr. Evarts' embarrassment of words. Unless Lord Salisbury takes pity upon the English-reading public by using all his tact and skill in shortening the present outbreak, we may as well make up our minds to a correspondence almost interminable. But long or short, it is our sad and unavoidable duty to keep up with it. The reader is therefore put upon notice.

Mr. Evarts' dispatches to Lord Salisbury through Minister Welsh should not be confounded. In the one that bears date of September 28, he practically wanted to know, in view of the Fortune bay incident, what we would get for the $5,500,000 we were adjudged to pay by two of the Halifax commissioners. He took the ground that our rights under the operations of the Washington treaty could not be modified or restricted by the acts of the Newfoundland legislature. A mob of Canadian fishermen, it will be remembered, attacked our more skillful fish-takers and drove them off, after destroying their nets and releasing their fish. Mr. Evarts claimed that a treaty right is superior to colonial acts—that if one restriction may be put upon such a right another may be, and so on until a privilege becomes valueless. At first view Mr. Evarts' position seemed unassailable; but the Newfoundland view of the matter, which has been forwarded to the British foreign office, shows that there are two sides to this as to most other questions. The treaty gives American fishermen a right to fish off the Newfoundland banks, with privileges "in common with the colonial subjects." It appears that the colonists are only permitted to catch fish under certain limitations, and that all these limitations, except the one directed against fishing on Sunday, were in force before the treaty was signed. One of the Newfoundland statutes prohibits the use of seines between October 20 and April in any year, the object being to prevent an exhaustion of the fisheries. The American fishermen that the mob attacked in Fortune bay were using seines in January. It begins, therefore, to look as if Mr. Evarts will be compelled to fight out the Fortune bay incident on the mob-law point; for our fishermen were and are on a footing with the colonists themselves in relation to fishing rights, which is all that the high-sounding but bungling Washington treaty calls for.

But Mr. Evarts has gone further than a discussion of the virtue of local statutes as against treaty rights. In his dispatch that bears date of September 27, although given to the public later than the one to which the foregoing paragraph relates, he discusses at length the value of the fishing privileges, the constitution of the Halifax commission and the validity of the award. He, in fact, reopens the whole question.

He takes the ground that the arbitrators at Halifax mistook the true subject of the award, which was merely the in-shore fishery. The value of our rights under the treaty of 1818 was not submitted to the commission. They should have considered only the value of the rights acquired by the treaty of 1871. They had no right to consider a development of our industries or a removal of a vexed and disputed question, or any other matter, except the one submitted to them. If they did take into consideration anything else—if they transcended their authority, Lord Salisbury will scarcely claim that their award is valid. But how is the question to be determined? No one except the British commissioner, Sir A. T. Galt, and the Belgian umpire, Mr. Del Fosse, knows what they did consider. They agreed upon a round sum, more, if the whole truth were known, as a recompense for the excessive Geneva award than as a just sum for the privileges that they were authorized to put a price upon.

But as they alone know what they did consider, and as they will not tell, the question resolves itself at last into a re-opening of the statistical question—the actual value of the privileges granted by either government. Here the American secretary is for once on solid ground. The treaty opens to American fishermen the inshore fishery of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. As only mackerel are caught there in considerable numbers, it is not difficult to ascertain what the privilege is worth. During the first five years of the operation of the treaty, the whole catch of mackerel, both within and without the three-mile limit, was 167,945 barrels. Not over three-fourths were taken inshore, or 125,961 barrels, worth, when ready for exportation, $472,353. The profit, or the value of the privilege to our fishermen, did not exceed one dollar a barrel—that is to say, about $25,000 a year, or $300,000 for the period of twelve years covered by the treaty. The wildest British estimate does not carry the value of the privilege beyond $125,000 a year, or $1,500,000 for the period named in the treaty. The bargain is even worse than this; for we gave the Canadians a free market for their fish and fish-oil, a concession that the custom-house statistics show is worth more than $300,000 a year.

In other words, our magnificent diplomatists sold a privilege, worth in gold $300,000 a year, for one worth, colonial acts permitting, $25,000 a year, and provided a way by which we have been mulcted on top of all this to the extent of $5,500,000. The whole affair should be considered as a penalty inflicted upon us for entrusting our affairs to bungling republican politicians, who are only wide-awake when contracts are to be awarded or patronage distributed. Our part of the business was botched from beginning to end. The treaty itself was so drawn as to give us nothing of considerable or at least of definite value, and when the Halifax commission met it was discovered that we were to be represented by a Mr. Kellogg, who was and is an unknown lawyer. He refused or failed to participate in the discussion of the arbitrators, contenting himself with the mere assertion that the United States owed nothing. He did not back up his position with figures. He did not object to the consideration of extraneous matters. He does not even know what was considered. He simply drew his salary.

If out of so many blunders Mr. Evarts can secure a revision of the award and a settlement of the difficulty, without compromising the honor of the country, his sentences should no longer be sneered at. The award of $5,500,000 is due on the 24th instant, and it is probable Mr. Evarts will conclude to pay it promptly, but under protest. The correspondence will, of course, go on. The chief points of Lord Salisbury's reply are now known in Washington, but for some reason Mr. Evarts declines, at present, to make them public. Our dispatches will doubtless keep our readers well informed, it being our purpose to supplement them as nearly as possible on this page of the paper.

MR. TILDEN'S prospects are growing brighter. He has been deserted by the New York Sun. It is supposed that Mr. Dana is now engaged upon an editorial ode which will result in the renomination of the de jure president.

WHAT particular fact does the legislative investigating committee desire to keep from the public?

A BEAUTIFUL rainbow spans the heavens when Colfax laughs aloud.

THE republican gains in New York are the result of the fact that thousands of democrats stayed away from the polls. They will be on hand, however, when the time comes.

IT is shrewdly hinted that John Sherman is the author of the Jenks letter to Ben. Hill. Turn about is tolerably fair play.

MR. HAYES publicly admits that his southern policy was a failure. But Mr. Hayes is mistaken. It was a success. Was he disengenuous enough to believe that it would resurrect republicanism?

BEN. BUTLER is unanimously happy, so report says, and he people of Massachusetts are in a similar condition.

"ALL that I know," says Mr. Hayes, "is that great crimes have been committed." Where did the de facto president get his information? Has he conferred with Howard Carroll, or is he alluding to the crimes of McLin, Cowgill, Anderson, Weber, and John Sherman?

THE widow Butler's political night has come and she may as well go to bed.

G. ALF. TOWNSEND says the democrats of the north are roundly cursing the solid south. Statements like this read as though they had been composed by the Hon. Eli Perkins.

GEORGIA is the first to introduce secret investigating committees—and the people of Georgia will be the first to abolish them.

JOHN COCKERILL, of the Baltimore Gazette, appears to ardently sympathize with John Kelly. They do say that John would set 'em up for the boys upon occasion.

IN GENERAL.

—Game is scarce and dear in Paris.

—Mr. Gladstone's daughter is a student at Garton college, Cambridge.

—"The plumed prevaricator of the Ponchartrain" is the latest name for James E. Anderson.

—James Gordon Bennett has arrived at St. Petersburg with Ivan Woestyne, who is to go to Afghanistan in case of war.

—The empress of Austria has leased for the hunting season the Newtownstead farm, near Dunbyne, county Meath, Ireland.

—George Washington Childs, A. M., took Dean Stanley to a negro church in Philadelphia, and Dean seemed greatly interested in the exercises.

—A Baltimore paper hears a rumor that Weston, the alleged pedestrian, has been engaged by a restaurant firm in Paris to pursue and lasso snails.

—The Free Masons of France have resolved that they will no longer recognize the existence of a God in their ceremonial rites.

—Miss Nellie Hazeltine, of St. Louis, whose name was recently associated in such an interesting manner with that of Samuel J. Tilden, is now reported to have fallen heir to $1,000,000 left by a relative.

—The exportation of butter from France has increased from 480,000 cwt. in 1872, to 800,000 cwt. in 1876. A large proportion is supplied from Normandy, which also boasts the best qualities.

—"I'd thank the Lord," says Talmage, "if I weighed two hundred and fifty pounds." Well, why doesn't he get employment in a coal yard? He could weigh a ton there.—Norristown Herald.

—The bishops of England have, it is understood, come to a resolution that in future licenses shall not be granted for the re-marriage according to the rites of the church of England of divorced persons.

—Ben. Hill, when he heard the election news from the empire state, had a fit of blues; but he managed to say, with a sickly smile, "Goodbye to that seat in the center aisle."—Albany Evening Journal.

—Among his other mementoes, Dean Stanley carried away a wreath of frost-tinted maple leaves, gathered near the place where Major André, who is buried in Westminster Abbey, was captured.

—It is said that Tennyson has reserved the noblest poem he has ever written to be published after his death. The poem is said to be long, is of a tragic nature, and is in every way remarkable and worthy of the poet.

—A Nashville widow saw her lover riding with another woman, and was so angered by the sight that she desired to kill him. Having no pistol, she pawned his watch and bought one, but by that time he was not to be found; then she shot herself.

—The princes and princesses of the Khedive's family represented on the occasion by Nubar Pasha, completed on October 25, according to the formalities of the Mussulman law, the act of ceding their landed property to the state.

—A recount of the votes for member of congress from the third Massachusetts district shows no material change in the plurality of Field, republican, whose election is assured beyond doubt. The committee who made the recount was composed entirely of democrats.

—Lord Odo Russell declined the peerage which was offered him as a reward for his services in the Berlin congress on the ground that, being a liberal, the acceptance of the honor at the hands of a conservative administration might carry with it some obligation to pay allegiance thereto.

—The bishop of York, Episcopal, of England, says that dissatisfashment at an early day was not improbable, and added: "I am not one of those who have abject terror of such a state of things. There are circumstances under which it would become our duty, one and all, to wish for such an event."

—The polite man of the age has been found at New Orleans. He dropped into a cigar store, bought two for a quarter and took a seat. Before lighting his cigar he turned to the gentleman behind the counter, saying: "If you do not object to the smell of tobacco I will smoke one of my cigars now."

—Mgr. Capel received into the Roman Catholic church, two weeks ago, the Rev. Orby Shipley, author of a well known volume of essays on "The Church and the World," and wife; also, two Oxford undergraduates. The Marchioness of Ripon and four graduates of Oxford "went over" on the day of the same week.

—A West Virginia paper tells a very fishy story about a boy on a local fishing excursion who got out of bait, and, noticing a large water-snake 150 yards away spring from a log and seize a minnow, he picked up his rifle and blew the snake's head off, got the minnow, put it on his hook and caught a nine-pound pike with it.

—A gentleman in a black coat calls to him his friend, and says: "Come with me while I change my black cravat for a white one for the ball. You will see how it will change me." The change is made. The friend examines his friend with attention: "That's so. Before one would have sent you on an errand; now one would say, 'Waiter, some coffee!'"

—In Connecticut the census report is still ahead of the list of gentlemen "mentioned in connection with the United States senatorship," but not much. Besides Messrs. Hawley, Jewell, Robinson, Harrison, Brandegee, Kellogg, Platt and the governor-elect, ex-Senator Lafayette S. Foster and P. T. Barnum were yesterday added to the roll.

—A divinity student at Oberlin adds to his theological duties those of night watchman and baggage-master at the railroad depot. He studies between trains, recites in the morning hours and sleeps almost all the afternoons. He is a diligent fellow, and will doubtless be in demand among the churches when he is ready for ministerial duty.

—The Rev. William Parry, of Worcester, Mass., comes out of an investigation badly damaged in reputation. One witness testified that the reverend gentleman was for several days on a frolic in Bristol, R. I., where he slept in a bar-room, putting a bottle full of whisky under his head before he went to sleep on a bench, and taking it out empty in the morning. He did not pay his liquor bill until threatened with exposure.

—A Boston child was at the point of death from water on the chest. Its parents would not consent to a surgical operation, although told that nothing else could save his life. The physician got a priest and several nuns to interfere, but their arguments had no effect. At length the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children took forcible possession of the little patient, who was then cured by the physician.

—There was consternation in that communion service in a Bridgeport, Conn., church when it was discovered that the purveyor of "communion wine" had, by mistake, furnished brandy. It was too late, however, to rectify the mistake or the brandy either. A great deal of stuff is ignorantly furnished for communion wine which is not much nearer being the "juice of the grape" than were the contents of the Bridgeport man's brandy bottles.

—Military newspapers in Berlin are beginning once more to call attention to the necessity of adding to the defenses of the country by the construction of new fortresses. They advocate, above all, the strengthening of the chain of fortresses on the eastern frontier. In addition they recommend that more fortresses should be built on the Belgian and Dutch frontier, since in future wars it might not always be possible to preserve the strict neutrality of the small border states.

—Walter Wilcox, the five-year old who started alone on a journey from New Orleans to Oakland, Cal., had, at last accounts, safely reached Sacramento. He was provided at the outset with a through ticket, and a letter explaining that, his parents having died of yellow fever, he was on his way to his grandmother in Oakland. The little traveler was commended to the care of conductors and free masons along the route, and has received kind attention. In Chicago he was petted by women, and his comfort has been fully attended to.

—Isabella, ex-queen of Spain, has recently received the following singular letter from her nephew, Don Carlos: "My dear aunt Isabella—Although Margaret wrote yesterday, I must personally congratulate you on the deliverance by God of your son Alfonso from the death meditated by the revolution. This proves that demagogry, out of hatred of the monarchical principle, shrinks from no means to crush not only those princes who fight it openly, but those who, raised by it to the throne, are compelled, in spite, perhaps, of themselves to be its slaves. I quite understand your motherly feelings at this moment, and would gladly think that my sympathy may give some consolation to your heart. You know the love of your affectionate nephew, Carlos."

A Registration Law.

Marietta Journal.

The preservation of the purity of the ballot-box should be one of the chief purposes of law, for it is evident that a corruption of this medium destroys the foundation of constitutional liberty. It is just to all who are entitled to vote that every safeguard be thrown around this sacred right. That the present system of voting is accompanied with great opportunities of perpetrating fraud through the process of repeating, importation and illegal voting, is a question conceded by all observing men. A registration law is suggested as the proper remedy, as authorized by the new constitution, requiring all legal voters to register thirty days before an election, the payment of taxes, as demanded by the constitution, be made a prerequisite to registration and every voter made to vote in his own precinct. This will protect the people in their right of choice, defrauding no legal voter, but guaranteeing a fair election. We trust such a law will be passed by our present legislature.

About Mr. Tilden.

C. Augustus Dana, in New York Sun.

Thus it now makes little practical difference whether in the election of 1880 Mr. Tilden should or should not become a candidate. No statesman would be desirous, except under some grave public necessity, to bear a standard on which, even before the battle, black and deadly disaster is seen to perch; and yet there would be a certain sentimental consolation in once again supporting a man whose name must forever be memorable in history in connection with the fraud of 1876—a memorable, not indeed with infamy, such as will ever blacken the name of Mr. Hayes, but as the representative of the party and the people who were deprived of their rights in that fatal transaction. But even this consolation must be denied us.

Fe-raud!

New York Tribune.

Fraud in South Carolina is to be supported by fraud in Florida. Mr. Mackey was voted out of the seat to which he is entitled with tissue-paper ballots; but this precaution having been overlooked in Mr. Bisbee's case, he is to be counted out. Next to knowing that the south is solid at all, perhaps the one thing the north will be least content to know will be the fact that the south is made solid by frauds such as Tweed once hoped would give him control of the United States—by defrauding rightful voters, by stuffing ballot-boxes, by throwing out honest votes. It may strike the infatuated leaders of the solid south eventually that they have made it "too unanimous."

Unexceled in the Southern States.

Middle Georgia Argus.

In the midst of all the hurly-burly of political excitement we wish to say that THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is the prettiest specimen of typographical work this side of Baltimore, while editorially it is never at a stand-still—going upward and onward, and fully abreast with the demands of the times. Such journalistic enterprise as is shown by our esteemed contemporary is certainly unexceled anywhere in the southern states. We hazard nothing in saying that there are greater cities than Atlanta which cannot boast of a similar enterprise in the newspaper line. We wish this already great paper unbounded and still further success.

A Word to Boutwell.

Baltimore Gazette.

Dr. Redfield, the republican correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial in the south, writes a letter comparing Georgia with South Carolina, in which he admits that democratic supremacy is the best for the negro, not only because it gives him an opportunity to prosper and accumulate property, but because it insures his personal safety. Mr. Boutwell, who is preparing to electrify Massachusetts with a crusade in behalf of the oppressed and down-trodden colored voter of the south, should write to the able and observant Mr. Redfield and secure some statistics before he rends his intimate linen.

Ben. and the Cold, Cold World.

Washington Post.

Mr. P. T. Barnum, who is the proud proprietor of "the greatest moral show on earth," has been elected to the Connecticut legislature, where he will assist in shelving his namesake, the other Barnum, who now holds a seat in the United States senate as a democrat. The circus man said, on being serenaded on Tuesday night, "As a showman, I am glad to say that the democratic party had a mighty poor show in Connecticut."

The Sting and the Terror.

New York World.

The cipher scandals have for the moment taken both sting and terror out of the "fraud" yell, and the sooner democrats see it the better it will be for them. The money question and the taxation issue, including the tariff and the reduction of government expenditures, are now the only national topics about which sensible and patriotic men and women can be rationally interested.

Does Whitelaw Want Another Sensation?

Baltimore Gazette.

The stealing of Mr. Stewart's body has thrown the New York Tribune's theft of the cipher dispatches into the shade. Mr. Reid might create another sensation by stealing the remains of Mr. Tilden, but as there could be no hope of reward, this little trick will hardly occur to him.

Georgia's Solidity.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Georgia elects two "independent" democrats. This is without politics significance, as the successful men are still democrats with all that the term applies, except that it is an entering wedge for a bigger split next time. But Georgia will be "solid" in 1880.

Alfunde.

New York World.

Mr. Bisbee, the republican candidate for congress in the second Florida district, pleads for the presence of a United States supervisor on the ground that the canvassing board is throwing out votes legally cast. Is not this alfunde?

A Conservative View.

Swainsboro Herald.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is one of the best dailies in the state. It comes to us each day laden with the news of the civilized world. The publishers are wide-awake men and ever looking after the best interests of their patrons.

Our New Daniel.

Baltimore Gazette.

When a democrat is confronted with stories of election frauds in the south now, he simply shrugs his shoulders and remarks, "Aliunde." That settles it. Thank you, Mr. Bradley.

Hilton Getting in His Work.

Baltimore Gazette.

Judge Hilton has been heard to remark that none of the gentlemen who stole Mr. Stewart's body shall ever stop at the Grand Union hotel while he has control.

Doth the Picture Please?

LaGrange Reporter.

How do you like the negro as the balance of power between contending factions of democrats?

October.

By H. H. in the Independent.

O suns and skies and clouds of June,
And flowers of June together,
Ye cannot rival for one hour
October's bright blue weather;

When loud the bumble-bee make haste,
Belated, thriftless vagrant,
And golden rod is dying fast,
And lanes with grapes are fragrant;

When gentians roll their fringes tight,
To save them for the morning,
And chestnuts fall from satin burrs
Without a sound of warning;

When on the ground red apples lie
In piles like jewels shining,
And redder still on old stone walls
Are leaves of woodbine twining;

When all the lovely wayside things
Their white-winged seeds are sowing,
And in the fields, still green and fair,
Late aftermaths are growing;

When springs run low, and on the brooks,
In idle golden freighting,
Bright leaves sink noiseless in the hush
Of woods, for winter waiting;

When comrades seek sweet country haunts,
By twos and twos together,
And count like misers, hour by hour,
October's bright blue weather.

O suns and skies and flowers of June,
Count all your boasts together,
Love loveth best of all the year
October's bright blue weather.

The human voice in its sweetness and purity is deliciously musical; with throat affection and coughs it loses all attractions. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup restores it when failing through, coughs, colds, etc. 243

The Railways and the Public.

III.

It is true that notwithstanding these restrictions, the railways receive a greater compensation, when measured by distance, for transporting their local traffic, than they do for transporting their through traffic. But is this spoliation? Is it an unjust discrimination?

If the two classes of patrons were on an equality—if both received the same benefits from the railway, and each subjected the corporation to the same expense for performing its service—then the imposition of unequal rates would be a gross injustice. But the reverse of this is true. The shipper of through freight, as a rule, derives no benefit from the operations of the railways over which his property is carried beyond its transportation a the same rates, and with the same dispatch as other lines are able and anxious to give him. He receives no incidental or collateral advantage whatever either from the construction or operating of the railways. But what is the fact in regard to the shipper of local freights? First, the construction of the railway greatly enhanced the intrinsic value of his property, and thus confined upon him a tangible and permanent benefit. The books of the comptroller-general of this state will show that within a period of four years, embracing the year in which the construction of one railway in Georgia was begun, and one year after its completion, in the fall of the terrible shrinkage in values following the panic of 1873—the taxable value of the property in the counties through which it runs was increased fifteen millions of dollars, or more than four times the cost of the road. This enormous increase, amounting to over forty per cent., inured to the benefit of all citizens alike, whether stockholders in the corporation or not, with this exception, the stockholders—in common with the original owners of a majority of the railways in Georgia (and elsewhere)—lost their entire investment in the stock of the corporation, so that the net benefits resulting to them were diminished by the amount of their investment in the stock of the corporation. As great as this increase was it is insignificant when compared to the general increase in the value of property in Georgia caused by the construction of railways. But the incidental advantage to the local patron does not stop here. The operation of a railway, requiring as it does the employment of a great number of men, and the use of large quantities of material, secures to the local patron all the benefits to be derived from the monthly disbursement of large amounts of money in a community, creates a market for material that would be otherwise worthless, and increases the value of all his productions.

Second. The corporation is subjected to a great exependiture, both in preparing for and performing the service required by the local shipper than it is for its through business. The local traffic of a railway is all that the corporation can depend upon with any degree of certainty as a permanent source of revenue. Through traffic having in almost every instance the choice of two or more routes is liable to fluctuations in value, or to be diverted altogether. As has been shown, it is only the local traffic which directly reaps the benefits from its construction and operation. Now, inasmuch as it was necessary to build the railway and provide equipment enough to move the local traffic before it could be of any advantage to the local patron, it is fair to assume that to this extent the expenditure was incurred for the benefit of the local traffic, and that all the original expenditure that can be fairly charged against the through traffic is such equipment and conveniences as were necessary to conduct that branch of the business of the railway.

Again, the actual expense incurred in moving local traffic is greater than that of moving through business. As a rule, through freight is received at one terminus in loaded cars and delivered to a connecting road at the other in the same manner without incurring any expense for handling. At most, it is only loaded or unloaded, as the case may be, while local freight must be both loaded and unloaded, thus doubling the expense of handling the freight at stations.

Again, through freight is transported over the whole length of the railway, generally in full trains. Local freight is transported short distances. If a local train leaves the terminus loaded, it is continually unloading freight from cars, or leaving cars at stations to be unloaded, so that on arrival at the other terminus it has few cars, and some of them empty; or it leaves the terminus with few cars and loads freight and takes on cars at intermediate points so that on the arrival at the other terminus it has a full load; in either case the train is partially empty during a portion of the trip, while the expense is as great as though the train went through fully loaded. Besides this, it is necessary for the accommodation of local traffic to support agencies at short intervals along the whole line, thereby increasing the terminal expenses of handling local freight, and in numerous instances swelling the expense of maintaining a station beyond the total revenue of that station. If, therefore, the local patron is the greater beneficiary from the outlay of capital, and the benefits growing out of that outlay, and at the same time requires a greater expenditure for the performance of his service, is it not right and reasonable that he should contribute to its support in the same ratio? But the truth is that he does not. Taking the revenue derived from each ton carried of through and local business respectively, and the expenses properly chargeable to each, it will be found that the average net profits per ton will not materially differ—the increased distance and the diminished rate of the first balancing the shorter distance and the increased rate of the other, while for reasons heretofore given, the expense of moving each is about the same. Every railway manager understands these two cardinal principles in railway management, that the permanent value of every railway is dependent on the value of its local traffic, and that net profits are more likely to come from a large volume of business than from high rates. Any tariff, therefore, which lessens the volume, or retards a healthful increase of the local traffic, reacts upon the revenues and injures the present and prospective value of the property. Such rates as do not have this effect are manifestly neither extortionate, unjust nor unreasonable. Tried by this test, what has been the policy adopted by the managers of Georgia railways? Has any new industry been strangled by excessive charges for transportation? A few enterprises have failed, but in every instance the failure has been the effect of causes over which the railways had no control, and in spite of all the aid they could extend to them. Thirteen years ago Georgia lay prostrate at the foot of the conqueror, her towns and cities burned, her fields desolated, her industrial enterprises ruined, her commerce destroyed and her labor system annihilated. To-day her thriving villages, her flourishing interior cities, her prosperous seaports, the constant increase and the uniform success of her manufactories, the extent and activity of her commerce, and the ever-improving condition of her agricultural interests, render her the empire state of the south—the foremost among the southern sisters in progress, in enterprise, and in material prosperity. Such are not the results of oppression or evidences of extortion on the part of the admitted important factor in the elements of general prosperity. From without many obstacles were interposed, but the prudence, firm and persistent purpose of the people surmounted them. From within arose many trying difficulties, but the intelligence, the thrift, and the industry of Georgians were able to overcome them. Upon which side of this contest have her railway corporations been marshaled? It is no disparagement to the people of Georgia to assert—what it is presumed no one will deny—that without the use of these corporations these results never could have been attained. Have they borne their full share in this work of reconstruction? Let the condition of the corporations answer. Extortioners should grow rich. These corporations have remained poor. Is this result due to the reaction of unjust discriminations in their local tariffs? Such a reason is not consistent with the prosperity of the industrial interests along their lines. Why is it that, amid the almost universal prosperity of Georgia's industrial interests, her railway corporations where interests are conceded to be reciprocal with those of her other enterprises, should form an exception? The explanation is easy. Every railway constructed in Georgia has opened new territory, has enlarged the scope of competition in transportation, has given new facilities, not only in itself, but has rendered it necessary for every other railway to increase and improve their facilities. The result has been a marked increase in the commercial and industrial interests of the state, but not enough to furnish full, or even ample employment for all the railway facilities. Unfortunately, it takes much longer to develop the resources of the country through which it runs than it does to build the railway, and for this reason the owners of the railway must wait for a season before the investment can be made a source of profit, and in many cases it is at first difficult to earn enough to meet the current expenses of the new corporation. In this struggle for life these new aspirants for public patronage grasp at everything that comes into their sight, wrest from the older companies a portion their former business, and reduce the value of the remainder. Thus one of the prominent causes that gave a new impetus to the other industrial interests of the state, and enhanced their value, produced paradoxical effect upon the railways of improving their physical condition, which inured to the benefit of the public, and at the same time deteriorated their financial value, which of course was an injury to the owners of the corporations.

A COURAGEOUS MINISTER.

Narrow Escape From Death of Himself, Wife and Child.

Nashville American.

From one of his brother ministers, we learn the particulars of the escape from drowning last week of Rev. A. D. Tadlock, of Grayson county, Ky. He has been, with his wife and child, visiting his father, Rev. J. D. Tadlock, D.D., a Presbyterian minister, and president of King college, Bristol, Tenn. On his way back, by Pound Gap, in crossing Clinch river, at Rocky Ford, the high waters washed the horse from his footing and overturned the buggy. Mr. Tadlock clung to his wife and she to the child, until it was washed from her arms. He was manfully swimming, although entangled in the lines. When she shrieked at the loss of the child, he succeeded in grasping it and retaining his hold upon his wife. The horse, meantime, was partly swimming and partly washed down by the current, dragging the buggy and the enstrangled swimmer. The lines now proved their salvation. Reaching slack water, the horse dragged them ashore, the gallant husband and father still clinging to wife and child and managing to keep afloat. The child was unconscious when the shore was reached, but was revived and suffered no lasting ill effects. The buggy was torn up considerably, but the shifty preacher, with a borrowed hatchet and rope, was soon ready to return to Bristol for a new outfit and to be embalmed as the hero of one of the narrowest escapes recorded.

Kearney Needed at Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—Carl Brown, secretary of Dennis Kearney, states that on behalf of Ward, president of the workingmen's party in this city, telegrams have been sent Kearney reques

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

Darien is doing a heavy lumber business.

The eighth congressional district went solid for Stephens.

Only five negroes voted in Jasper county last week.

Columbus will erect her memorial monument in April.

Elberton is blowing her horn for more capitalists.

In a few days the good people of Elberton will hear the musical toot of the iron horse.

Judge George N. Lester has settled down to business and is holding court in Cobb county.

In Colquitt county last week a rattlesnake attacked and killed five hogs, two of them large ones.

The Darien Gazette hopes that there will never be another campaign in Georgia like the one just closed.

Griffin's fast trotter, Kimball Jackson, won a race in that city Wednesday last. Best heat trotted in 2:37.

Jacob Dunbar has been convicted of arson in Thomas county before Judge Howell, and sentenced for six years.

The Colquitt Blues, colored, is a new military company recently organized in Savannah, with Wm. De Lyon captain.

Mrs. Edward A. Sibley, of Augusta, died suddenly Wednesday morning at her residence in that city.

Allen Searcy killed his brother, Tom Searcy, in Talbot county recently by carving him with a knife in a horrible manner.

Dublin will yet grow to be a great city. The Post announces the fact that a tinshop has been opened in that city.

The young ladies of Columbus have formed themselves into a chewing-gum society for the benefit, we suppose, of the sellers of the gum.

The Murphy movement has broken out in Elberton. Colonel Marcus A. Bell is delivering temperance lectures in that town. Admittance fee ——; children half price.

Talbot county has organized an agricultural society, with W. R. Gorman president. The coming year it is proposed to have a fair in that county.

Peter Culp, of Athens, is an independent candidate for mayor of that city on the "wool-hat" platform. Go in, Pete. You may win.

Among the naughty entertainments that will come off at the Thomasville fair are several bear fights. John Triplett, it is said, will act as umpire.

The Monroe Advertiser thinks that Tuesday's election settles among other things that henceforth there is to be a premium on brains.

At the Ten Broeck course at Savannah there are a dozen stables of running horses quartered. These horses are entered in the spring races to come off at Savannah the coming year.

Some of the people of Elbert county are excited over the report that a wild jack is running at large near Elberton. The girls won't go near the animal. They are not fond of jacks.

Mr. B. G. McKinney, of Upson county, planted this year one thousand stalks of ribbon cane. He has put away for next year's seed twenty-five hundred stalks. He turned the remainder into syrup, and now has one hundred and fifty gallons, which he says he would not sell at sixty cents a gallon. This surpasses raising all cotton.

Charles Dubignon, colored, said to have been one hundred and twenty years old, died in Upson county on the first of November. It is said of Charles that he never was compelled to be in bed from sickness at any time during his long life. When he died he did not complain of pain or sickness. Time simply wore out his machinery, and he gave up this world seemingly with a sane mind and well body.

Savannah News: About noon yesterday, as James Oliver, a youth of sixteen years of age, who had been sent to the country in a wagon for a load of hay, was approaching the city, a negro suddenly sprang in front of the horse and caused the termination of the Springfield road, and seizing the bridle brought the animal to a halt. At the same time he hurled a rock which he had in his right hand at the young man with terrible force, the stone striking him on the head and knocking him senseless. The negro then snatched up the whip, dropped by Oliver, and a stalk of sugar cane and retreated. A colored boy who was in the wagon with young Oliver recognized the negro, and stated that his name was Sam. The injured youth was taken to his home on Montgomery street near Jones, where he received proper attention. The stone cut an ugly gash in his head, and we are informed fractured the skull and that his condition is precarious. A warrant had been issued for the arrest of the negro, but up to a late hour last night he had not been arrested.

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&wlv

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great Statesman of the South, writes: "I have used Duraing's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism, with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&w8m til julp3

Of Interest to the Public.

Public speakers are often annoyed, and even seriously afflicted with an affection of the throat, which greatly hinders their efforts to entertain and instruct their hearers. A slight cold adds to the difficulty, and sometimes results disastrously unless efficient means be used to prevent. Every one knows the healing virtues of honey and tar, which are found in all their strength and purity in the greatest Cough Medicine ever prepared. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs is found in Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, which, together with the golden treasure of the bee, contains the resinous balm yielded by the pine, combined with other materials as simple and efficient. Remember Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will cure your cough. Price 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

ATLANTA, GA., SEPT. 21, 1878.

By mutual consent the firm of Gilreath & Sloan has this day dissolved partnership. Mr. T. D. Sloan will continue the firm and style of T. D. Sloan. All parties indebted to the above firm are requested to come forward at once and settle, as the books must be closed at an early date.
GILREATH & SLOAN.

Having bought out the interest of G. H. Gilreath will continue the business in my own name at the old stand,

No. 14 W. Mitchell Street,

and ask the patronage of our old customers and friends, and a trial of many new ones.
348 nov13 d1w T. D. SLOAN.

Second Stock for this Season.

OWING TO THE LARGE BUSINESS DURing fair week, I was compelled to order another new and full stock of

BONNETS AND HATS,

For this season, in which I can give still better inducements than before or during fair week. Also another full stock of HAIR BRAIDS and all the other new novelties in

Hair and Fancy Goods Just Received.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
MRS. A. P. PICKETT,
45 Whitehall street.
354 oct13 d2m sun wed fri 2d pg only

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER
Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injure the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient, nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR

Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial.

ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the Case Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists, General Stores, and Agents.

A GENTS WANTED

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.
205 aug17 d&wly a m col nex read mat

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Regularly educated and legally qualified physician, and successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotency,

as the result of self-abuse in youth, nervous excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following chronic Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, nightly seminal discharges, Diseases of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Destruction of the Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** in every form cured and entirely eradicated from the system. **Gonorrhœa, GLEET,** Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, or Rupture, Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultation personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 1 P. M.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address **DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.**
86 feb5 d&wly

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.
—:O:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.
65 nov3 d&wly eow next read mat

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURERER ON
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing,
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
646 july20 d6m ATLANTA GA.

Notice to Gas Consumers.

A Further Reduction in the Price of Gas.

CONSUMERS WILL BE SUPPLIED AFTER October 1st, 1878, at the rate of $3 50 per 1000 cubic feet and a discount of 50 cents per 1000 cubic feet will be allowed on all bills if paid on presentation, or at the Company's Office, within the first Five days of the month. Any information as to the probable cost for supplying premises with Gas will be cheerfully given at the Company's office, cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets.

THE ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.
Atlanta, Ga., September 1st, 1878.
587 sep1 d3m

LAW CARDS.

T. SUTTON VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
C. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 184 oct6 79 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 468 sep22 d6m

ROBERT TRIPPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Office in the Court House. Will practice in all the Courts except Bartow County Criminal Court. Collections promptly made. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
ELBERTON, GEORGIA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug20,1878 d12m

JAMES B. PARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.
Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
Assistant Counsel of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
000 oct29 d1f B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.
20 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
FIELD BROS.....PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.
The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.
J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug1 d6m

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 d1f oct29

BOARDING.
Pleasant Rooms and Good Table Board at
FLORIDA HOUSE,
101 BROUGHTON ST.,
Next door to Marshall House,
429 sep20 d3m SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
☞ Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july24 d1yr

MUSIC TEACHING.

PROF. E. H. KRUGER,
TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN AND VOICE.
Director of Rossini Musical Club and Organist at the First Methodist Church and Jewish Synagogue. Lessons given at pupil's homes if desired. Address at Phillips & Crew's, or residence 67 West Harris street. 212 june11 d6m

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! Over Half a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
during which will take place the

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing,

At New Orleans, Tuesday, December 10th, under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

☞ **Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.**

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF $100,000	$100,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000
50	"	500
100	"	300
200	"	200
600	"	100
10,000	"	10

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of $200		20,000
100	do	do 100	10,000
100	do	do 75	7,500
11,279	Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. } Commissi'rs.
Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va. }

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.
242 nov13 d&w1w

JOHN FLANNERY, JOHN L. JOHNSON.
Managing Partner of late firm L. J. Guilmartin & Co. 1865 to 1877.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
— AND —
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK,
Bay Street.....SAVANNAH, GA.
Jewell's Mills Yarns & Domestic, etc.

BAGGING AND TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST market rates. PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION given to all business entrusted to us. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. 564 aug31 d&wlm

F. W. HART,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
GLAZED SASH,
Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,
WINDOW GLASS,
Builders' Hardware, Etc.
30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
514 mar21 tf oct29

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO
ATLANTA, GA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Rails, Fish Plates,
—AND—
MERCHANT BAR
V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. ROBERT KYLE, Superintendent.
35 nov3 d3m

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

MANCHESTER
Locomotive Works,
ESTABLISHED IN 1846.
Manufacture all kinds of Locomotives, and have recently purchased of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company all the patterns, patents, and the good will for the manufacture of their celebrated Steam Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus, and are now prepared to receive and execute orders promptly. Send for descriptive circular.
ERETAS BLOOD, Agent,
nov21 d1y Manchester, Penn.

Metropolitan Works.

Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh,
RICHMOND, VA.
ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.
We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.
The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.
Repair work solicited and promptly done.
Shafting, Pulleys, &c., for Gin Houses, &c.
Messrs. J. C. & A. F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Barrow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee. WM. E. TANNER & CO.
198 jan26—d&wly

THE CITY CHARTER,

The Amendments Proposed to It.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 12, 1878.
By instructions of the general council of the city of Atlanta, I hereby give notice, in accordance with the requirements of the constitution of the state, that the following bill amendatory to the charter of the city of Atlanta will be introduced at the next meeting of the general assembly of the state of Georgia, viz:
N. L. ANGIER, Mayor.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a new charter for the city of Atlanta, approved February 28th, 1874, and an act amendatory thereof approved February 27th, 1875.

The senate and house of representatives of the state of Georgia in general assembly met do enact. 1st. The fiscal year of the city of Atlanta shall hereafter commence on the first day of July of each year and end on the thirteenth of the succeeding June, and the estimate appropriations of said city shall hereafter be reckoned and counted as beginning with said first-named date, and ending with the latter. Provided, That the estimate of the probable receipts of the city, and the appropriation of same, shall be made at the time and in the manner now provided by the charter.

2. To provide for the annual deficiency in the revenue of the city, which will be caused by the above change, and to pay the maturing interest and current expenses of the city government for the six months, beginning on the 1st day of January, 1879, and ending with the 30th day of June, 1879, the following provision is made.

The amount of ——— thousand ——— hundred dollars, out of the receipts of the city for the year 1878 (the same being the amount of one-fourth of the tax on real estate for the year 1878, which, under existing law, will go to the extinguishment of the floating debt of the city, and which has not yet been used for that purpose), is appropriated to this purpose. Out of the receipts of the city for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1879, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated to this purpose; also from the receipts of the city for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1880, thirty thousand dollars, and from the receipts for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1881, twenty thousand dollars, and from the receipts of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1882, twenty thousand dollars is appropriated to this purposes; which several amounts, aggregating one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars, is calculated to be a reasonable estimate of the sum necessary to pay the semi-annual interest and current expenses of the city government for that period.

3. The mayor and general council of said city are hereby authorized to fund the present floating debt of said city in seven per cent coupon bonds, of such denominations as they may deem best, said bonds shall not be sold below par. The interest to be paid semi-annually and the bonds to be due and payable in amounts and at intervals, as follows: $10,000 on January 1st, 1882; $9,000 on January 1st, 1883; $30,000 on January 1st, 1884; $30,000 on January 1st, 1885; $40,000 on the first day of January of each succeeding year for seven years, and $11,500 on January 1st, 1893, and shall also at said date (January 1st, 1893) take up by purchase, in the manner to be provided by ordinance, $38,500 worth of outstanding bonds, and on the first day of January of each succeeding year shall take up $50,000 of city bonds until all are paid; all of which bonds shall, when so taken up, be cancelled and destroyed (after a perfect record of the same is made) in the presence of the city council. In order to provide effectually for the payment of said bonds at the date mentioned and for purchasing city bonds thereafter, as above provided, the said mayor and general council shall use the receipts of the city from tax and real estate provide and set apart, every year, commencing with the year 1881, a sufficient amount to pay the bonds maturing and to be purchased on the first day of the succeeding year as hereinbefore provided.

4. That section thirty-three of the "act to establish a new charter for the city of Atlanta," approved February 28th, 1874, be amended by striking out in said section all after the words "bonds" and adding after said word the following: "and after providing for the payment of the issue of bonds of January 1st, 1879, as they mature and the amount provided by law for the purchase and retiring of other city bonds." And that an act to amend said new charter approved February 27th, 1875, be and the same is hereby repealed.

5. The tax receiver and collector of said city shall be required to open the books for the collection of tax on the first day of June of each year, and close on the 20th day of September of the same year.

6. That section 86 of the act entitled "an act to establish a new charter for the city of Atlanta," approved February 28th, 1874, be amended by striking out of said section the words, "and shall be ineligible for the succeeding term." So that section 86 of the city of Atlanta may be eligible for a succeeding term.

7. The board of police commissioners are hereby empowered to appoint the officers and members of the police force to hold office during good behavior, or until the board shall deem it for the best interest of the city to remove them. This provision to take effect after the expiration of the terms of the present officers and members of the police force.

8. That section 26 of an act entitled "an act to establish a new charter for the city of Atlanta," approved February 28th, 1874, be amended by striking out the words "twenty-five dollars per annum," and inserting "three hundred dollars per annum," so that said city may enforce a business tax not exceeding three hundred dollars per annum.

9. The mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta shall have full power and authority to establish and enforce such a system of taxation upon the retail of malt and fermented liquors and ardent spirits and may compel all retailers of such malt and fermented liquors and ardent spirits to conform to any system or device which said body may require in order to arrive at the actual amount of business such dealers may carry on. And the sellers of any quantity of malt and fermented liquors and ardent spirits in less quantities than one gallon, may be classed as retailers, if the mayor and council shall so determine, and said sellers may be subject to special tax.

10. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to in any way effect the requirement in the charter of the city of Atlanta, that the expenditures for each year shall be confined to the receipts for such year.

1 The city of Atlanta and all its departments are hereby prohibited from issuing checks, or scrip unless the money is in the treasury to meet it, and from borrowing money, except for paying the interest on the public debt, and then only when authorized by ordinance which shall specify the time of payment not exceeding four months, and upon the issue of bonds above provided for, and future issue of bonds to meet maturing bonds, provided this shall not give authority to renew or in any way postpone the time of payment of the above issue of bonds to fund the floating debt.

12. All laws and parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.
000 oct15 d1m

SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS
of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.
REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.
In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, 1-2-3-8-15 on 1 *Bronze* 3-16-17 *Fine Points* 1-2-3-8-15 *Points* 3-16-17 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.
190 oct8...d3m fri

NOTICE.

Notice of an application to the Legislature of Georgia, to meet on the first Wednesday in November next, for the passage of an act to authorize the Ordinary of Fulton county to enter into a contract with the owners of the abstract of titles in Fulton county to furnish said abstract books and keep up the same for the people of said county.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we will apply to the Legislature of Georgia, to meet on the first Wednesday in November next, for the passage of an act to authorize the Ordinary of Fulton county to enter into a contract with the owners of "the abstract" of titles in Fulton county, to furnish said abstract books, and to keep up the same for the people of said county.

HOPKINS & GLENN,
W. F. WRIGHT,
E. E. BROYLES,
B. H. HILL, Jr.,
JOHN A. WIMPY.
203 oct30 d30d

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head must be paid for in advance.

The People's Ticket.

For Sheriff:
W. A. WILSON.
Deputies:
L. P. THOMAS,
G. W. ANDERSON,
H. L. COLLIER.
Jailer:
T. J. MALONE.
170 nov10 d1d

For Sheriff.

I am a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county
WHEELER MANGUM, JOHN D. PATTERSON and THOMAS F. BLACK, deputies.
636 oct27 d1d B. N. WILLIFORD.

For Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. J. S. HOLLIDAY as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county. He will have associated him with Mr. A. S. TALLEY and Mr. FRANK STEWART.

For Tax Collector.

SAM HOYLE is a candidate for Tax Collector. Election January 1st, 1879. 224 nov12 d1d

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. WITHERSPOON as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county. 311

For the first time in my life, I am a candidate for civil office, and ask from fellow-citizens, among whom I have lived over thirty years, for their suffrages for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county. ER LAWSHE.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of F. A. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county.

For Tax Receiver.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county, feeling assured my many friends will support me. Respectfully, L. B. LANGFORD.

To the Citizens of Fulton County: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Tax Receiver, and ask your support for that position.
BILLIE BOMAR.

I am a candidate for the office of Receiver of Tax Returns of Fulton county at the ensuing election. R. S. WATERS.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. H. GRAMLING as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of CHARLES E. ROBINSON as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county.
489 oct20 td

For Coroner.

We are authorized to announce the name of FRANK A. HILLBURN as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county. MANY CITIZENS.

The friends of Dr. W. G. DRAKE announce him as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county.

For Alderman at Large,

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I have consented to run for Alderman at Large in the ensuing municipal election. CHAS. PINCKNEY.

We are authorized to announce the name of DR. D. A. BEATTIE is a candidate for Alderman at Large at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN B. GOODWIN for Alderman at the ensuing municipal election.

For General Council.

We are authorized to announce the name of NOBLE C. WILLIAMS as a candidate to represent the Second Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term. 267 nov15 d1d

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of W. A. FULLER as a candidate to represent the First Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of E. A. BALDWIN as a candidate to represent the First Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term. MANY CITIZENS.

V. P. SISSON is announced as a candidate to represent the First Ward, and will be earnestly supported by his friends. He will serve if elected.

W. D. ELLIS is announced as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward.

Captain S. D. McCONNELL is announced as a candidate for Councilman from the second Ward.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. J. K. THROWER as a candidate to represent the Third Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term.

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain CALVIN FAY as a candidate to represent the Third Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term.

W. H. PATTERSON is announced as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth Ward.

Please announce the name of B. F. LONGLEY as a candidate for Councilman of the Fourth Ward at the ensuing election.
MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN J. LYNCH as a candidate, of the Fourth Ward, for Councilman in the ensuing term.

We are authorized to announce the name of ANDREW P. STEWART as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.

The friends of MICAJAH HALL (of the firm of Powell & Hall), respectfully announce him as a suitable man to represent the Fifth Ward in the next Council.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT. In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Nehemiah Turner, Bankrupt, In Bankruptcy.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nehemiah Turner, of Monroe, in the county of Walton and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankraupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated this 22d day of October, 1878. P. P. KELLY,
2 nov2 d1aw4w sat Assignee, etc.

RAILROADS.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., July 13, 1878.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, 14th inst. Trains will leave ATLANTA as follows:
9 30 a. m.—Augusta, Athens, Macon, Washington and Way Stations, Charleston, Savannah, Fort Royal, Columbia, Wilmington, Norfolk, Richmond, The Virginia Springs, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and the East via Coast Line.
No connection for Macon, or Washington, Georgia, on Sundays.
5 00 p. m.—Covington Accommodation.
6 00 p. m.—Augusta and Way Stations on Main Line, Charleston, Savannah, Columbia, Charlotte, Danville, Richmond, The Virginia Springs, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East, via Richmond, Midland, or Piedmont Air-Line.
Arrives at Atlanta from Augusta and intermediate stations, 5:05 a. m., 2:15 p. m., from Covington, 7:50 a. m.
†Daily—Other Trains Daily Except Sundays.
Superb, Improved Sleepers on Night Trains.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
R. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE!
VIA
Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after Sunday, November 10th, 1878, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	2:00 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	10:00 p m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	6:40 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:55 noon

Only 39 Hours from New York to Atlanta

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN
also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at	6:10 a m

which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta	10:50 p m

making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday)	4:35 p m
Arrives Atlanta	7:55 a m

Low Excursion and Emigrant Rates to all points in Texas.
Send for schedules.
R. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
nov10 d1f Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R
AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE,
TO ALL POINTS IN
**FLORIDA.

GOLD, COTTON AND WEATHER.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 100⅝; closed at 100⅝.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in New York yesterday at 9⅞; in Liverpool at 5 5/64.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northeasterly stationary and falling barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, November 14, 1878, 10:31 P. M. [All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.25	51	52	E.	.00	Fair.
Augusta	30.31	53	54	N. E.	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.25	56	69	N. E.	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.09	75	81	E.	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.91	66	90	N. E.	.32	Th'n st'm.
Indianola	29.91	70	94	N. W.	.56	Cloudy.
Corsicana	29.98	58	93	N. E.	.75	L't rain.
New Orleans	30.04	64	78	E.	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.10	56	87	E.	.09	Fair.
Montgomery	30.17	57	46	E.	.00	Fair.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., November 14, 1878.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Humid'y	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.22	50	51	E.	Clear.
11:31	30.20	59	37	E.	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.16	62	32	E.	Clear.
4:06	30.20	61	35	E.	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.22	52	55	E.	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar. 30.206 Maximum ther. 62.
Mean daily ther. 54.0 Minimum ther. 45.
Mean daily humid. 45.3. Total rainfall .00.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

Opera House—November 18th, Mme. Rentz's Minstrels.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Gate City Lodge, K. of H.—J. H. Sterchi.
Land for sale or exchange—G. F. Butterfield.
Notice in bankruptcy—O. P. Fitzsimons.
Screven House—Geo. W. Sergent.
Macon & Augusta R. R. Co—C. G. Goodrich.
Spencer's Calhoun Tobacco—W. A. Russell & Co

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

A great variety of White and Decorated China, Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, Lamp Goods, Plated-ware and Cutlery, at lower prices than any house in Georgia, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
142 nov7 dlm

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 15, 1878.

Subscribe to the Constitution.

Members of the Legislature who desire to subscribe to THE CONSTITUTION will always find Mr. J. S. Anglin, one of the assistant door-keepers of the house, ready to wait on them.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

Secret sessions bind more evil than good.

Savannah is bordering on a skating rink.

Prices on cigarettes have been reduced in our city.

Put up your young turkies for holiday dinner.

Sow plenty of wheat, farmers, for your daily bread.

The sheriff's office is sought after by a half dozen tickets.

Race notes are like teeth in an old maid's head, few and far between.

Plenty of dust yesterday despite the watering carts.

Scarlet and blue stockings contain poison. Don't eat them.

Several of the members of the legislature have their families with them.

The Lyric club will meet to-night at the residence of Mr. M. H. Dooley. All are invited to attend.

The naughty pictures of Mme. Rentz and her party are gazed upon eagerly by everyone.

There is only one thing stronger than a woman's will, and that is a woman's "won't."

A man who is intimate on short acquaintance is usually short on intimate acquaintance.

General James Longstreet is traveling through the state on a revenue inspection tour.

Dr. Felton speaks to-night at the opera house at half past seven. Speer and Persons have been invited to speak also.

A colored woman, named Frances Logan, fell dead while at the wash-tub, on last Tuesday. She resided on Fort street.

Yesterday the members of the general assembly were presented with yearly passes over the Western and Atlantic railroad.

It is rumored that Dr. W. H. Felton, Mr. Emory Speer and Mr. Henry Persons will speek here to-night at DeGive's opera house.

A single man in Swainsboro is said to be a printer, butcher and upholsterer. He should get married and make his wife his book-keeper.

We heard a gentleman of veracity say the other day that a mule would act a hypocrite for twenty years to get a chance to kick a fellow into the coming world.

It is now thought that the legislature will not adjourn as early as it was at first expected, but will hold over until all of the business is completed.

Charlotte Thompson will appear here next Wednesday and Thursday nights in "Jane Eyre" and "Miss Multon," two charming plays. She is very finely supported.

The man who can't leave thirty-two feet of air-holes in piling one cord of wood upon his wagon has something to learn in this world—something which is of great importance to his heirs.

A gentleman was agreeably surprised to find a plump turkey served up for his dinner, and inquired of his servant how it was obtained. "Why, sir," replied Sambo, "dat turkey has been roosting on de fence for de last tree nights, so dis morning I seize him for de rent of de fence."

The festive William Goat as a guard for the front door is not considered a success. Having no discrimination, he surbuttteth the reddingote and spiketail with equal vigor and distinguisheth not between the male and female visitor.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. Ed. Newton, of New York, is visiting our city.

Major Lamar Cobb, of Athens, is in the city on a visit.

Colonel Wm. P. Price, of Dahlonega, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. C. C. Kibbee, of Hawkinsville, is on a visit to our city.

Colonel J. G. McHenry, of Madison, is in the city on a visit.

Mr. L. Harry Hill, of Washington, Ga., was at the Markham. Mr. Hill is a conductor on the Washington branch railroad, and his uniform courtesy has made him a great favorite with the traveling public.

Mr. J. Troup Taylor has been appointed journalizing clerk of the senate. He will fill the office with ability. For years before the war he was clerk of the Georgia house of representatives, and always managed the office well.

Mr. Jim Hunter is one of the best managers of marriages in the state. He has the taste of an old maid combined with the charming grace of a maiden.

Colonel Bill Barden, of Columbus, is in the city. When we call him colonel we mean it, for he lead one of the most gallant Georgia regiments in the darkest hours of the late misunderstanding.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

THURSDAY, November 14, 1878.

The senate met at 10 o'clock, the president in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. A. T. Spalding. Roll called and the journal of yesterday read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Preston, leave of absence was granted to the special committee who had been appointed to investigate the special matter of the special message of the governor.

Permission was granted Messrs. Duncan and Folks to have their names recorded on the journal "yea" on the vote to adopt the minority report of the committee on the governor's message.

BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME.

Mr. Bower—To relieve confederate soldiers who lost a leg or arm in the late war from the special tax of state, county and municipal corporations. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Clarke—To amend section 3203 of the code. Referred to the judiciary committee. Also, to amend section 3902 of the code concerning the foreclosure of mortgages. Referred to the judiciary committee. Also, to prescribe the manner of fixing the compensation of jurors in each county of this state. Referred to the judiciary committee. Also, to exempt from taxation certain property used for religious, literary, library and other purposes with certain provisions. Referred to the judiciary committee. Also, to exempt from taxation such property and persons as par. 11, sec 11, art. 7, of the constitution authorize to be exempt. Referred to the judiciary committee. Also, to restore in the code the true name of the writ whereby the judgment of the supreme court is remitted to the court below. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Hamilton, 21st—A bill defining lobbying and prescribing punishment for the same. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Hodges—To carry into effect paragraph 18, section 8, article 3, of the constitution. Referred to the committee on corporations. Also, to amend section 4036 of the code. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Hudson—To enforce section 4, article 8, of the constitution. Referred to the committee on education.

Mr. McLeod—To create a board of commissioners of roads, public buildings and of finance for the county of Emanuel. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Preston—To provide for the equal taxation for the citizens and, for other purposes. Referred to the finance committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Wellborn—That on account of the accumulation of election returns in the secretary of state's office, the secretary be authorized to destroy the same, so far as relates to those who have served out their term of office. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Hodges—That while a guest in the city the Hon. Robert Toombs be invited to a seat in the senate. Adopted.

A message was received from the house refusing to concur in the resolution of the senate appointing keepers of the water-closets. The house agreed to the senate resolution to investigate the wild land sales of this state.

Mr. Fain moved that the rules be suspended and the joint resolution of the house appointing a committee to investigate the wild land sales of this state be taken up. Motion prevaild and the resolution taken up, read and concurred in.

Mr. Speer, from the joint committee appointed to investigate and report what officers are to be elected by the general assembly of 1878, submitted a majority and a minority report, which were read.

The majority report that in our opinion judges of the superior courts are required by the constitution to be elected for the following councils, to-wit: Augusta circuit, Brunswick, Pataula, Flint, Ocmulgee, Middle, Southern, Western, Rome and Macon, their terms beginning on the first day of January next. They are also of the opinion that a vacancy exists in the Macon circuit for the remainder of the term of the late Judge Hill; also, a vacancy in the Atlanta circuit for the remainder of the term of the late Judge Clark, for all which vacancies elections are to be held. We are also of the opinion that an election is required for a solicitor-general of the Ocmulgee circuit for a full term, commencing January 1, 1880; and also an election for a solicitor-general of the Ocmulgee circuit to fill the unexpired term of J. W. Preston, resigned. Signed by Messrs. Grimes of the senate, and Polhill, Turner and Janes of the house.

The minority report as follows: judges of the following circuits to be elected—Augusta, Brunswick, Flint, Pataula, Ocmulgee, Middle, Southern, Western, Rome and Macon. The records show that the judges of the first nine circuits above mentioned now have the oldest commissions. In the case of the Monroe circuit, Judge Grice was appointed October 3, 1877, to fill a vacancy after the adjournment of the convention, and could not have been the incumbent referred to in the first part of the paragraph of section 3, article 6, of the constitution. There being therefore a vacancy in this circuit, it is included as one of the ten or half, as near as may be, for which an election is to be held. Judge Crisp of the southwestern, and Judge Hillyer of the Fulton circuit, also fill vacancies with commissions dated June 26 and June 4, 1877. They were in office at and before the convention, and seem to have been recognized and confirmed as judges under the worthy "present incumbents," and other provisions of the constitution. In addition to the foregoing, there are also two solicitors-general to be elected—one for the Ocmulgee circuit and one for the Oconee circuit.

Signed by John A. Speer of the senate.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

were taken up and read the second time.

REPORT OF ENROLLING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Russell, chairman of the above committee, report as duly enrolled and now ready for the signatures of the president and secrteary of the senate the following resolution, to-wit: To authorize H. P. Wright to publish the public acts of the general assembly.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the bill which was the order was taken up, namely: To regulate and restrict the rate of interest in this state and to make all titles to property growing out of an usurious contract to evade the laws of the state void, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The committee to whom the bill was referred reported adversely to its passage.

Mr. Hodges moved to disagree to the report of the committee and to pass the bill. He sustained his motion in some able remarks.

There was quite a discussion, in which Messrs. Hodges, Howell, Hudson, Bower and Wellborn participated.

Pending the remarks of Mr. Wellborn, the president announced that the hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the senate stood adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

House.

The house met at 10 o'clock to-day, Speaker Bacon in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Tatum, of Dade, the calling of the roll was dispensed with. The journal was then read and approved.

Mr. Livingston, of Newton, moved to reconsider the action of the house in referring the bill on the reduction of judicial circuits to the judiciary committee. He argued that it was not necessary for the bill to go again before any committee whatsoever.

Mr. Cox, of Troup, asked leave of absence for the committee on the part of the house to investigate the conduct and motives of the governor in signing the bonds of the Northeastern railroad. Leave was granted.

Mr. King, of Floyd, spoke in favor of reconsidering the reference of the bill on judicial circuits to the judiciary committee. He favored its consideration by the house as a committee of the whole. He favored getting rid of the matter as soon as possible.

Mr. Turner, of Brooks, said that the judiciary committee were in no way inimical to the bill, as some gentleman had insinuated rather than charged. He favored any reasonable retrenchment in the expenses of the government. The committee on the judiciary had no antagonism to the bill, and they should not so appear on the record. If the champions of the bill were suspicious of the committee, then let the house by all means reconsider the reference and give the bill to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Alston, of DeKalb—As one of those who have pressed this measure, I had reason to suspect its fate before the judiciary committee, for one of its members told me that they intended to kill the bill as dead as Hector.

Mr. Turner—I do not think such references to private remarks in a discussion like this is fair or just to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Alston denied any imputation on the committee.

Mr. Yancey, of Clarke, favored the reconsideration, and the reference of the bill to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Mathews also favored a reconsideration.

Mr. Sheffield, of Miller, opposed the reconsideration. It was proper, he thought, for the judiciary committee to consider.

Mr. Livingston called Mr. Sheffield to order as discussing the merits of the bill on a motion to reconsider its reference. The speaker ruled the point well taken, and asked the speaker to confine his remarks to the appropriate limits.

Mr. Livingston said he would state that he meant in no way to reflect on the judiciary committee in his argument for a reconsideration. The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. King, of Floyd, moved that the bill be referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Miller, of Houston, raised the point that the bill had been read only once and was not at the proper stage for a reference to a committee of the whole.

The speaker said the matter was in the discretion of the house.

Mr. King withdrew his motion to commit to the whole house, but repewed it and the house agreed to it.

Mr. Polhill, chairman of the committee to ascertain what officers are to be elected by the present general assembly, made a report, signed by all the members except one.

The minority report, signed by John A. Speer of the senate, differed from the majority report in holding that there is no vacancy in the Atlanta and southwestern circuits. Several bills read and referred to committees were, by request, changed to other committees deemed more appropriate for them.

Leave of absence was granted to the committee on the wild land offices.

A bill to provide for the payment of ten coupons of $35 each of bonds of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, held by George J. Mills, of Savannah, was taken up.

The committee on finance recommended that it do not pass, as it is a special bill.

Mr. Adams, of Chatham, moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on local and special bills, to report their opinion as to whether it is a special bill or not.

Mr. Polhill amended by merely referring the bill to the committee without instructions.

Mr. Adams accepted the amendment.

Mr. Yancey, of Clarke, offered a substitute, that the bill be committed to the whole house. Lost.

The motion to recommit was agreed to.

A bill prohibiting the furnishing of spirituous liquor within two miles of election precincts on election days was read the second time.

The judiciary committee made an adverse report on several bills proposed.

A bill to amend the constitution was withdrawn.

A bill to authorize constables to execute superior court fi. fas. in certain cases was read the second time. The bill was withdrawn by Mr. Garrard.

A bill to authorize the issuing of certain bonds to pay bonds falling due within the next six years, and to prescribe the manner of issuing the same, was read the second time. The finance committee reported in favor of the passage of the bill.

A bill to change the legal height of fences was withdrawn.

The bill to reorganize the judicial circuits of the state and to reduce their number from twenty to sixteen was read the second time.

A bill to regulate the practice in claim cases was reported on adversely by the judiciary committee. The report was agreed to and the bill was lost.

Hon. G. W. Adams was invited to a seat on the floor. The same courtesy was extended to General Wm. Phillips.

Mr. Sheffield, of Miller, offered a resolution that the election of judges and solicitors be had next Monday, beginning at 10 o'clock. Tabled for the present.

The committee on judiciary reported adversely on a bill offered by Mr. Hanks, of Whitfield, to amend the code in its provision as to accessories after the fact, so as to strike out the present provision that the accessory after the fact cannot be convicted unless it be proved that he concealed the crime from a magistrate.

Mr. Hanks spoke briefly in support of his bill.

Mr. Turner, of Brooks, gave the reasons why the committee reported against the bill. He said the present law covers all possible cases of crime in the nature of accessories after the fact. The report was agreed to and the bill was lost.

A bill to amend the provisions of the code relative to certain cases was reported on adversely by the judiciary committee. Report was agreed to and the bill was lost.

On motion of Mr. King, of Floyd, the house went into a committee of the whole to consider the bill reducing the number of judicial circuits, and to reorganize them in the manner proposed by the bill.

Speaker Bacon called Mr. McWhorter, of Greene, to preside over the committee of the whole. The bill was read by request.

Mr. Rankin, of Gordon, moved that the committee rise and report the bill back to the house with the recommendation that it do pass. While division was being taken Mr. Miller, of Houston, obtained the floor, and asked that the committee of the whole act more deliberately on the action it was about to take. The bill needed perfecting. In its present shape the bill threw two of the present judges in the same circuit in more than one instance.

Mr. Alston, of DeKalb, said the evil complained of could be easily remedied. The judges could easily alternate, so that there need be no clash in their duties. The commission of every judge extends throughout the entire state.

Mr. Paine, of Chatham, said we cannot get along with sixteen judges. Why don't you bring it down still lower if your object is economy. We cannot pass this bill as it now stands and do justice to ourselves.

Mr. Yancey, of Clarke, favored the reduction of the number of circuits and the equalization of the labors of the judges. Too many of our judges have fat offices and do little work. Most of our people work fifty-two weeks in the year, from daylight to dark. We only ask a fair labor of our judges. The average labor of sixteen judges would be only 28 weeks in the year. Let the house by all means pass the bill as it is, and all the work needful thereafter for the arrangement of the calendar will be well and faithfully done. Alabama proposes to reduce the number of her circuits from twelve to eight. Everywhere there is reduction of expense and practice of economy. The constitutional convention plainly expresses its judgment that the number of circuits be reduced. It would not have been wise to put it in the organic law, but the convention surely meant to recommend it.

Mr. Polhill, of Jefferson, said the question was too grave and too important to be superficially treated. The advocates of the bill seek to tear down in a moment the work of half a century. He was opposed to a false economy, and to anything that would injure the judiciary. The bill is pressed for passage in a crude and very imperfect shape. The calendar would be wofully mixed. The friends of the bill say we must pass the bill before the calendar is arranged, and say it would take forty years to prepare it as we ask. Would it be done sooner after the passage of the bill in its present shape? Are we to wander forty years in the wilderness? The friends of the bill say that all defects may be easily remedied after the bill is passed. Why not remedy them before it passes, and let us get it perfect at once? Are we to tear into atoms a fabric of half a century's building merely to gratify the cry of a false economy? Properly arranged I am not opposed to a reduction of the circuits.

Mr. Milner, of Bartow, said the opponents of the bill do not squarely oppose it, but say they will favor a reduction under some circumstances. They are trying to mystify the matter. Why do they not come up and help to amend the bill and clear it of all the objections they seem to see in it. The cry of the people for reform may be sneered at, but in that people we heard its thunder tones. The bill will elevate the judiciary of our state, and it will not over-burden our judges. Equalize the labor of the judges and they will all have four or five months for study and recreation.

Mr. Mathews, of Talbot, said we must look to the reasons for the establishment of the present number of circuits, and then see if there is any reason for the proposed reduction. Before the war, with nearly seven hundred millions of property to litigate over, we had only sixteen judicial circuits, and their work was all well done and the people were satisfied. For party purposes the rulers of our state, after the war, created four new circuits. It is said that there are more litigants now than there were before the war. Look to the question calmly and the facts will show that the assertion is not true. Sixteen judges could easily do all our judicial work. Are the people of Georgia able to make places and give pay to men who do only half work? The tax-payers of Georgia look to us to protect their interests. We are appealed to to respect old customers. So we will if we establish sixteen circuits, the number we had before the war. The opponents of this bill make a great cry for a calendar. The bill is not the place to put a calendar. There is wisdom enough in this house to attach a just calendar. The objection that two judges would be placed in the same circuit is of no force. The code provides already for such a case.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Houston, the committee determined to rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Speaker Bacon took the chair and called the house to order.

Mr. McWhorter, chairman of the committee of the whole, made his report.

A message from the governor was here received.

Mr. DuBose, of Hancock, offered a resolution declaring the officers to be elected by the house. It merely embodied the majority report of the committee on that subject.

Mr. Jordan, of Wilkes, offered a resolution that announcements be made before adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Houston, the house adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

THE MAYORALTY RACE.

Mr. Kimball Declines to Run—Other Candidates Spoken Of.

The race for mayor has already evoked a world of comment, and now new developments are being made daily. For some time it has been thought that Mr. H. I. Kimball would, under the pressure of his friends, make the race. It was said that the nomination of the greenbackers had been placed at his disposal, and that he had been urged to take it. He addressed us the following card yesterday in answer to an inquiry as to whether or not he intended to make the race:

ATLANTA COTTON FACTORY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 13, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—The personal solicitations which have been made to myself, and the public discussion upon the streets with reference to the use of my name as a candidate for mayor at the coming city election, I think are too well known to make it appear presumptuous upon my part to request the use of your columns as a speedy and effectual means of saying a few words upon the subject to my friends and the public. The many personal requests which have been made to me to become a candidate, the pledges of earnest support and the confident assurances of my election to that honorable position, I confess, have been most flattering and pleasant to hear—so much so indeed that I have permitted its continuance longer than I intended.

Similar requests have heretofore been made, here and elsewhere, but I have never sought or held any political office whatever, having devoted my whole life to the promotion of enterprises of public interest, and the measure of my success in that direction in this city is well understood and appreciated by the people of Atlanta.

I thank my friends most heartily for this expression of their confidence and esteem; but I am clear in the opinion that I can be of more service to them and to the city by being untrammeled with any political office, however honorable, while carrying into successful operation the enterprise at the head of which the citizens of Atlanta, who had moneyed interests at stake, have so unanimously placed me, and which, when worked to its capacity, will give employment to over twelve hundred persons, and become one of the foremost agencies in carrying Atlanta forward in her strides for a population of an hundred thousand.

I therefore, with a high appreciation of the honor, most respectfully inform my friends who have so earnestly pressed this matter upon me, that I cannot now consent to the use of my name for any public office.

H. I. KIMBALL.

THE COMING CANDIDATES.

The greenback club will send up delegates to-night to a general meeting that will probably nominate a candidate. For a day or two there have been rumors that Colonel Bob Lowery would probably take the standard in his hand and make the race; but we hear that he has positively declined to enter into the contest. The latest report is that the delegates will to-night nominate Colonel Pike Hill. We are not advised as to whether or not he will accept.

There are some who believe that the delegates will not make any nomination, but will simply select a ticket of the best men that are already in the field, and advocate their support by all the constituents of the delegates.

THE PESENT CANDIDATES

are Messrs. J. W. English, the present chairman of finance of the general council is Lowndes Calhoun, ex-member of the legislature from this county. With another candidate added, the race will become something more than lively. It will be severe!

THE MONEY THAT HAS BEEN RAISED.

Only a Part of What has been Done for the Sufferers by Yellow Fever.

The enclosed tables exclude all private, religious and society subscriptions, and embraces only the cash subscribed publicly and through the authorities of the various cities and committees appointed by them:

New York	$395,000
Philadelphia	132,000
Chicago	90,000
St. Louis	85,000
San Francisco	60,000
Boston	55,000
Baltimore	51,000
Louisville	42,000
Washington	39,000
Cincinnati	35,000
Milwaukee	31,000
Pittsburg	29,000
Brooklyn	28,000
Detroit	24,000
Nashville	20,000
Savannah	20,000
Providence	15,000
Evansville	14,000
Newark	14,000
Charleston	13,000
Mobile	12,001
Atlanta	11,000
Cleveland	10,000
Buffalo	9,500
Richmond	9,000
Hartford	9,000
Fall River	8,000
Little Rock	7,000
Patterson, N. J	5,000
Wilmington, Del	5,500
Wheeling	5,000
Trenton	5,000
Albany	5,000
Rochester	4,000
Portland	4,000
Worcester	4,000
Columbus, Ga	3,000
Natchez	3,000
Newport, R I	3,000
Salem	2,000
New Brunswick	2,000
Oswego	2,000
Cheyenne	2,000
Jamaica, L. I	2,000
Jersey City	2,000
Calumet	1,500
St. Paul	1,500
ogansport, Ind	1,000
Deadwood	1,000
Making	$1,331,000

FOREIGN.

Liverpool	$15,000
Paris	14,000
Montreal	2,000
Mexico	2,000
Havre	2,000
France	3,000
Havana	1,000— 39,000
Total	$1,370,000

A Lost Pocket-Book.

Day before yesterday, just before the Western and Atlantic train left the carshed, an old man from middle Georgia went on board. He was bound for "Arkansaw," and all his possessions amounted to a railroad ticket and a pocket-book containing over $50 in currency. He had been on the train but a few minutes when he came out on the platform and appeared very much excited.

He said he had lost his pocket-book, ticket and all. The old fellow was in great misery, and excited general sympathy. Captain Mike White, of the police force, was standing near the train a few minutes before; he had seen a man pick up a pocket-book, but supposed it was his own. However, he kept his eye on him, and as soon as he heard of the old man's loss went to the man, who readily gave up the lost treasure. Captain White took the purse to the suffering man, who shook his hand heartily, and said he hoped he would some day be able to return the kind office thus rendered him. Captain White is always on hand when he is needed.

Dr. Vincent's Lectures.

We learn that Dr. Vincent will be in Atlanta in a few days and while here will preach at the First Methodist church. He will also deliver his famous lecture on "That Boy" and its companion, "That Boy's Sister." Our people saw enough of Dr. Vincent last April at the Sunday-school convention to make them admire him very much. He will find in Atlanta a warm welcome in many hearts. As a lecturer he is known all over the country, and as a preacher he long ago took rank among the famous pulpit orators of America. He will present some of his choice productions during his visit to our city.

POLICE POINTS.

Bill Jones treads as softly as a cat.

Few arrests of any kind yesterday.

Vagrancy is playing out in Atlanta.

The recorder's court is always well attended.

Recorder Milledge has dismissed the case against George Johnson for posting the pictures of the Rentz troupe. It does not seem that they were really indecent. Many a time before pictures fully as bad have been posted on our boards.

Special Bargains at P. H. Snook's in Folding Lounges, Marble Tables, Sideboards Parlor Suites. All new styles and fresh goods. nov15 d1t

Beautiful! Beautiful! Beautiful!

Those elegant new style Satin Parlor Suites. The only complete assortment of Furniture in Atlanta is at the Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia.
nov15 d1t P. H. Snook.

Letter from John Ryan.

NEW YORK, November 11, 1878.

MR. STEPHEN A. RYAN:

DEAR SIR—I purchased very largely at the peremptory auction sales of last week Silks, Dress Goods and Carpets, both foreign and domestic. Such bargains never before, to my knowledge, forced upon the market. We will have no opposition in these goods as the nearest purchasers to Atlanta were Hamilton, Ester & Co., of Baltimore, and John Shillotto, of Cincinnati. None from Atlanta. It takes the cash to come in at such sales.

I purchased to-day from the Lowell and Hartford Manufacturing Co. over 50 pieces of the best Ingrain Carpet, new designs; never before on the market.

Send us lots of trade. I fear I will run short, but if I do I can draw on Eugene Kelly & Co. at sight.

I think our competitors can truthfully say they cannot now make a living at the price I will be able to sell Carpets, Dress Goods and Silks. I am alive to the situation and thoroughly aroused. No Jobber in New York has the goods on hand at the price we can sell them at.

JOHN RYAN.

The above letter was received by Mr. Stephen A. Ryan from his father, who is now in New York in attendance at the large sales which are now taking place there. It is a great pleasure for us to note the energy and great daring of such men as the merchant prince John Ryan, in bringing such an immense stock of Dry Goods and Carpets to Atlanta in the present unsettled condition of affairs, but we have no doubt that he will find purchasers, and that his immense store will be crowded with customers eager to secure some of the bargains.

000 nov15 d3t fri sat sun

DR. ALEX. FOX, Practical and Scientific Optician, offers to those suffering from Weakness and Defective Sight his Renowned Tinted Focus Crystal Lenses. Wherever Fox's Improved Spectacles have been introduced they are spoken of in the highest praise, from their merits alone practical experience of wearers. In proof of the advantages derived from the use of these Spectacles they are used exclusively at all Eye Infirmaries, Hospitals, Medical Colleges and Universities wherever they have been introduced. Sold only by himself. He supplies no Peddlers or Dealers in Spectacles. Office, No. 39 Whitehall street, with G. H. Miller.
143 nov8 dtf 2d or 3d col 4th page

HOLLAND & CRENSHAW,
DENTISTS,
24 Whitehall street, cor. Alabama, Atlanta, Ga.

First-class operators, second to none; charges less than any other FIRST-CLASS dentists in the South. A majority of our gold fillings made for $1 per filling. Artificial teeth $5 to $15 per set.

Our new dental plate (perfected by Dr. Holland) is far superior to rubber or celluloid, and in point of cleanliness and strength preferable to gold.

Teeth extracted for 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of gas and other anesthetics.

We propose to be thorough in each and every operation we perform, and can refer to hosts of the best citizens of Atlanta to substantiate all we claim.

Our motto—Comfort and permanent benefit to our patrons.
352 aug18 d5m 4h 4th p

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co. have opened of late one of the nicest and most stylish lines of Dress Goods ever seen in this city. We only ask an inspection as they are fully 50 per cent. under market value.
oct29 dtf

Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia.

Do you want to see the finest and cheapest display of Parlor and Chamber Furniture ever exhibited in the South? Go to P. H. Snook, Marietta street. Bargains in the above. nov15 d1t

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.
378 june22...d&w1y eow&weow

The Screven House.

The card of this first-class southern hotel will be found in our advertising columns this morning. The proprietor, Mr. Geo. W. Sergent, knows how to keep a hotel and all who stop with him will be entertained in a superb manner. The Screven has recently been thoroughly repaired, repainted and upholstered.

Remember This,

That when you buy a can of Dooley's Yeast Powder you take no chances, for it is warranted absolutely pure, full strength and full weight, and it cannot fail, if properly used, to produce the most positive and satisfactory results; not only in biscuits, rolls, muffins, and fancy cakes, but in all kinds of batter griddle cakes as well.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad.

This road has resumed running all trains, same as before the epidemic, and is making fast time and direct connections at Meridian with Vicksburg and Meridian railroad for Jackson, Vicksburg, all points on Mississippi and Yazoo rivers; also for Monroe and North Louisiana.

Trains leave Union depot, Chattanooga, at 9.20 a. m. daily, with through sleeping car for Vicksburg.

For further information address
L. B. MORRISON, G. P. and T. A.,
nov15 dlt Chattanooga.

The "New Church" Club.

The members of the "New Church" Club, or those willing to become members, are requested to meet at the Young Men's Library, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, promptly, for the purpose of making final arrangements for the Quilting Bee, to be held at the Markham House, which has been most generously tendered by Mr. Paine, the proprietor. 270 nov15 d1t

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

R D Carpenter, Charlotte; W H Klinesmith, Baltimore; Rev J R Winchester and wife, Uniontown, Ala; J Branham, Rome; L L Harrison, Boston; Lamar Cobb, Athens; Hachstadler, Philadelphia; R A Benton, Memphis; W H Applegate, Gainesville; Mrs Sue Applegate and child, Augusta; Miss Hoyle, Schalla, Mo; Chas Grulder, Cincinnati; C J Loop, Memphis; H C Fisher, Nashville; Miss Reynolds, Miss Keith, Dalton; W S Larendon, Charlotte; Geo Coleman, St Louis; W S Cannon, Cave Spring; C A Capwell, Ga; W C Satterfield, North Carolina; Ashton Boyle, New Orleans; G T White, Charlotte; A McClintock, Williamsburg, Ky; A G Prince, Americus; W Woolbright, Terrell co; C J Berry, N G; B Bruce, Jr, N Y; W W Thomas, Athens; S W Anderson, Louisville; J R Adams, St Louis; G W Donald, Columbus; J Perry, New York; Mr and Mrs Pantaleoni, New York; J P Schanck, Elgin, Ill; R Krail, Milwaukee; F M Robinson, Louisville; J C Andrews, New Orleans; J Knight, Jersey City; J Bingham, Henry Bingham Miss Bingham, Cedartown; J M Hawkins, J M Stuart, Jonesboro; James Nash, J Gallagher, Louisville; H M Hays, Cleveland; R B Peterson Covington; Dr V A Pratt, Virginia; A P Wofford, Cartersville; E D Powell, C E Powell, Tenn; T D Stewart, W Bloanestein, Nashville; D Nichols, Marietta; P R Brewster, John S Brewster, Newnan; T W Lampton, Louisville; B I George, Lithonia; Mrs J G Anderson, Mrs J H Anderson, Marietta; T C Foster, Madison; J J Thrasher, Central S C; F B Clarke, Mobile; W S Milner, Baltimore; R R Rees, D G Purse, Savannah; J N Armon, Greensboro; J T Trautman J D Freeman, Ga; F C Foster, Madison;

Kimball House.

T E Parson, Baltimore, Md; Henry R Hawley, Charleston, S C; W Alex Bass, Durham, N C; and N Y; S H Pope, Rochester, N Y; S F Webb, Augusta; B Bruce, Jr, M Heilburn, New York; M J O'Brien, Augusta; J E Belton, Miss Eva Belton, Alabama; W J Mayo, Baltimore; R R Rees, Blitt, Cloverdale; M F Lane, Greensboro, N C; Jos F Johnston, Selma, Ala; Mr and Mrs Brewster, New Orleans; Z F Stanton, R M Mills, Ga; B B Strickland, Lawrenceville; C Powell, Rome; H B Chaplin, Memphis; F A Beggs, N Y; T B Henderson, New Orleans; A A Murphy, Barnesville; C E Pate, Hall county; Miss Bettie Lewis; F J O'Keefe, Martin Black, Charleston; B H Overby, Madison; E D Barnes, S C; C E Castle, B Offendorx, N Y; F R Ozburn, Mobile; Mrs A P Richter, Madison; F T Mumford, U S army; Chas B Houpt, Mobile; O T Rogers, Covington, Ga; A J M Blassingame, Cincinnati, O; E H Pauline, Wilmington, Del; B E Rowe, Cleveland, O; James Parrott, Boston, Mass; E L Stevenson, Houston county, Ga; Robt Littleton, Macon; Charley Duncan, Fairburn; Mrs H B Childs and two children, Winston, Mo; Dr Bailey and two daughters, Anderson, S C; Edward H Fortson, Albany, N Y; H B McAndrews, Harry's Hollow, Brooklyn, N Y; H T Johnston, Cartersville; Jerry Taylor, B H Bailey, Cincinnati; Julius Hannan, H L Hollis, R V Taylor, J W K O Burton, Memphis; J W Coles, R O'Hard, Cincinnati; Samuel H Farley, Baltimore; Mrs J M S Clare, Mobile; R W Steel, Washington, D C; Chas C Klipboe, Hawkinsville; E P Harris